MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

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The North vs. South Fallacy

Is American Friendship a "Danger" to China?

The Loan Question Again

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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NEXT perhaps to the dynastic theory (which was paramount in olden times but has been weakening in the two last centuries) the sectional or geographical theorem of nationalities and of politics has been the world's best little war-maker. In very recent times the economic or trade theorem of national rivalries has promised to give the old-time trouble makers a close race; but they still have potencies for dissension which are so deeply ingrained with human instincts and habits that they are hard to eradicate. Whoever first injected the North vs. South idea in Chinese politics had plenty of precedents in history, but they certainly did this country an ill turn. Today we witness this theorem as applied to the existing situation in China, and analysis shows that if it could be eliminated the secession movement would be stripped of its only plausible and popular appeal, and the secessionsts would stand out clearly for what more penetrating minds believe them to be—factional intriguers striving for power and place in office regardless of other consequences and dangers. When so-called "patriotism" among Chinese politicians cannot express itself in broader terms than North and South, and cannot see China as a national whole, one is almost inclined to despair of the development of a real nationality here; or rather, one would be so inclined if the radicals now assembled at Canton truly represented political thought as it is now constituted among intelligent Chinese.

BUT there are many indications that the radicals now gathered at Canton under the assumed leadership of Sun Yat Sen, Tang Shao Yi and lesser political lights in no considerable degree do represent intelligent Chinese sentiment regarding the present crisis. Those men, with the frayed-ends of the former Parliament, are keeping up a brave pretence of standing for popular rights in the dispute with the opposing Party, but in reality they are cutting a sorry figure. With a little money (and the radicals of the Kuomingtang have obtained funds from somewhere) it is easy to get up "demonstrations" and "receptions," where these men and the former parliamentarians can orate. That kind of thing can be kept up while the money to pay for the demonstrations and for the expenses of the political demonstrators holds out, if the authorities at Canton will continue to tolerate them. Unless the movement spreads, however, it will soon collapse or be suppressed by a drawing-in of forces about it. If the generals and governors of those southern cities and provinces refuse to be led off into a foolish rebellion, which from all indications has even less chance to succeed than the one launched in this locality in 1913, only a short time will pass before Sun Yat Sen and the other agitators will find themselves in danger of being arrested by officers of the established Government of China. Should they be so apprehended, in the existing circumstances, they need not count on foreign sympathy or foreign protection to escape

the consequences of their acts. The real nature and character of this factional rivalry is now very well perceived by foreign Governments and by foreigners who live in China; and the old game of making a bold play for power by trying to overthrow the Government of China and then if it fails stepping over a line into foreign protection only to continue to plot against the Government there, has been about worked out, at least for this particular group of politicians.

DURING the week the Peking Government has moved along toward working out a solution of its administrative reorganization. Some vacant Cabinet positions have been filled. The outstanding development is the plan to obtain something in the nature of a legislative body to fill the place in the scheme of republicanism vacated by the dissolution of the former Parliament. The Government has been quietly canvassing the country to discover sentiment toward this question of the Parliament, with a result that thought of recalling it seems to have been abandoned. As a substitute, a plan has been drafted to summon a National Council. This Council, according to regulations published in the Chinese press, will take the place of the provisional legislative organ (the Parliament) in accordance with the precedent set in the first year of the Republic. Each province will have three representatives and each special administrative area will have two representatives. Details of qualifications of members and the method of their election have not been announced, but the Ministry of the Interior has them in hand. This Council is to sit only for one year, when a new Parliament will be elected. The Council will have coordinate powers with the executive branch of the Government: it will confirm the Cabinet and will be consulted on all grave national questions. On its face, this plan carries as much promise of being workable as any that might be devised at this juncture, and it probably will recommend itself to the better elements in the country, which are at bottom opposed to an indefinite extension of the present factional quarrel, and are strongly opposed to having this quarrel grow into a civil war or a splitting of the nation into two sections.

THE question of foreign loans, never for very long out of the purview of politics in China, is reviving, as was inevitable, for finances contain one of the Government's chief difficulties. This time the question comes up in the form of an alleged proposal to negotiate a loan of £10,000,000 with the international banking group which are principals in the reorganization loan agreement. News reports state that it is expected, if this loan is agreed on, that the Japanese members of the group will at once advance the equivalent of £1,000,000 for pressing needs. This proposal brings up the whole loan question under new conditions which are certain to make it an international issue of serious import. It must be recalled that the group formerly called the 6-nation group, and after the withdrawal of the American bankers called the 5-nation group, has by eliminating the German banks which were in the original agreement now become a 4-nation group including only British, French, Russian and Japanese banks. Present moves at Peking intimate a purpose to try to legitimatize this new 4-nation formation by obtaining the sanction of China to a loan under its aegis, a recognition into which might be read, or written, an extension of its privileges to a financing of some or all of China's future financial needs. Of course this proceeding is irregular, for it excludes an original member of the group (Germany) who still claims legal place in it under the agreement. If however China declares war on Germany it might be contended that thereby the position of German banks in the group becomes void, and that therefore loans under the original agreement can be proceeded with legally without consulting or including Germany. Such a procedure would be logical, but a question might be raised after the war about the German rights involved, which would be awkward for China under some circumstances. These complications have since the war began stood in the way of the financing of loans through the original banking group; and furthermore that group has to some degree abrogated or qualified its position by failing, on account of the war, to go through with its undertakings.

UNDER existing conditions, the United States has a strong interest in this matter of loans to China both for business and political reasons. The withdrawal of the American bankers from the 6-nation consortium was at that time conclusive with it; but the American Government made it clear that, by declining to support those bankers in the reorganization loan because of some of its provisions which were thought to infringe on China's autonomous rights and which the American Government would not assent to as a matter of principle, it in no way was qualifying the right of American bankers to deal independently with China or the right of the American Government to support such independent loans. With conditions as they have developed because of the great war, a peculiar situation relating to international finance has arisen whose reactions on the question of loans to China must be considered now. Let us suppose that, as is reported, the residuary of the 5-nation banking group offers a loan to China and will proceed with the negotiation and payment of such a loan. Under conditions that exist, British, French and Russian banks have no money to lend actually, and any such loan by

them to China would have the character of a transference by banking process to this use of money borrowed largely from America. America is now financing Russia, Great Britain and France to the extent of billions, and probably will finance them for tens of billions more. It is a juggling of figures and phrases to say that a 4-nation loan to China now, which would exclude America and leave America out of consideration, would be an actual financing of China by the 4-nation banking group. Of the nations in that residuary group only Japan has free money of her own to lend. This is none the less true in principle and in fact because, by bookkeeping, it could be shown that money so loaned to China might come from funds raised by domestic loans in Russia, England and France. Unless the great amounts now being supplied to those nations by America were derived from that source, then the supplies which that money is paying for would have either to be paid for out of funds raised by domestic loans, or be gone without; and therefore money would not be available to lend to China.

LOANS to China during the continuation of this war therefore are on a different basis than formerly in both the financial and political aspects. In respect to American participation in them, such participation could take either or all of four characters—(a) money first borrowed from America by the British, Russian and French Governments which might turn some of it over to British, Russian and French bankers to lend to China, (b) money loaned to China independently by American bankers, (c) money loaned China by the American Government out of the public funds, as is being done with Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and perhaps other nations in the allied association, (d) for American bankers to rejoin the 4-nation group. Which is the better method of helping China financially at this time is a serious question. For the American Government, in case China joins with the nations arrayed against Germany, directly to advance money to China certainly is the easiest and shortest way to get China out of financial difficulties and to make it possible for her to be of material help to the Allies. This method at once obviates any complications caused by the "group" muddle: for such action of course would be taken with the knowledge and approval of other Powers in the allied association. If the bankers growled, they simply would be told to mind their business—and they would have to do that too. It is quite feasible, if the American Government desires it, for American bankers independently to make a large loan to China; and if other nations and the bankers of other nations should feel dissatisfied with that course they would have to make the best of it because of greater things involved. I think it can be safely assumed that the American Goverment will not consent to have the method designated (a) adopted; and that method cannot be carried out against the opposition of America.

BY some ways of looking at this matter, something can be said in favor of carrying on by means of the "group" organization. But the banking group would have in that case to include American bankers, as formerly. This method would reduce friction and resentments among the banking interests of the different nations, and perhaps also would lessen irritations among the nations that would be the political sustainers of the financiers. It would however, at least during the war, require the fiction of an actual participation of Russian, French and British finance whereas this participation would be largely relative. By preserving the group system, with the inclusion of American bankers, there would perhaps be less difficulty after the war in keeping matters straight and in going on easily and without undue international competition; although survival of the "group" carries the post-war German complication. I have not in this discussion so far paid much attention to one very important phase of it —what Chinese may think about the propositions. Chinese probably will, among these alternatives have their opinion and preference which must be considered; but one can see that because of broader international relations it may not be feasible to conform to Chinese preference entirely in those arrangements. There ought to be give and take on all sides, having in view an adjustment conducive to China's integrity and security and to smooth international relations now and hereafter.

IF the banking group should be determined as the means of helping China financially, care must be taken to obviate some conditions within the group and inherent with its old organization which would almost surely impair its usefulness now and hereafter. Versus independent action by one Power the group method has certain plain disadvantages derived principally (and this is pertinent) from previous conceptions of international policy as practiced by some of the Powers in China. These disadvantages reside in those clauses which make it possible for any one national section of bankers, on their own motion or by instigation from their Government, merely by objecting, to prevent any action by the group that may be approved by the majority. In the comparatively short history of the group this has happened several times. We need not cite the instances—they will at once come to mind with those who have followed events in China in recent times. One time it was this Power which obstructed, another time it was that Power. Of several cases that have occurred, nearly all of them were due to diplomatic reasons of Governments which were not

directly related to or connected with finance, or to the affair with which the group was immediately busy. For instance, a Power wants something let us say in Manchuria, so to obtain that it has its banker nationals obstruct some financial matter until, by diplomatic indirection, the other thing is obtained. The game has often in the past been played this way at Peking. If the group is permitted to survive, this defect in its organization and working method should be effectively remedied.

SOME very grave matters are broached in the leading editorial of The Herald of Asia, the Tokio magazine edited by Mr. Zomoto, under the title "American Friends of China." The article begins by mentioning the publication in book form of impressions gained by Mr. Tadasaburo Yamamoto (described as a millionaire shipowner) during a recent trip in China. Mr. Tadasaburo describes his conversations with a number of prominent Chinese, among whom was Mr. Tang Shao Yi, who is quoted as having said: "It is the Americans who led the Koreans to the loss of their independence. Americans instigated Korean politicians in schemes of national independence, which unsettled the minds of the Korean people. This was doubtless a contributing cause of the annexation of that country by Japan. Americans are now apparently trying to make China follow in Korea's fatal footsteps." That certainly is a remarkable point of view. Taken in conjunction with Tang Shao Yi's present political affiliations and activities it even is startling. One wonders just what Mr. Tang had in mind in casting this veil of suspicion over American policy in China. However, The Herald of Asia proceeds to interpret: "Mr. Tang Shao Yi doubtless speaks from personal knowledge when he says that the same fatal mistake which some of their compatriots made in Korea is now being committed by a group of Americans in China. It is not to be supposed for a moment that any hint is here intended that the consequence would be the same as in the case of Korea. China is now passing through one of the most important crises in her history. It is easy to see that dangerous rocks are ahead of her, but we have too much faith in the race virility of her people to believe it possible that she will ever pass under alien rule. It is not, however, to be denied that a number of Americans in the Far East are pursuing a line of policy which is calculated to thwart understanding and goodwill between the two great Asiatic nations which common interests should make the best of friends."

BUT Mr. Zumoto, it appears, is only using Tang Shao Yi's alleged extraordinary views as a text to preach a little sermon to China by citing the horrible example of Korea. The Herald of Asia proceeds: "It may reasonably be doubted whether Korea's independence could have been saved even if she was free from all instigations by her American friends. Having proved herself utterly incapable of self-regeneration during over twenty years of her intercourse with the outside world, it was obvious that she badly needed guidance and instruction from a strong Power vitally interested in her preservation from hostile foreign aggressions. When the struggle for supremacy in Korea between Japan and Russia ended in our favor, there was no longer any doubt as to who should be Korea's protector and guide. To any candid observer it was plain that the only wise and patriotic course open for the Koreans was to accept the logic of events and grasp in an open-hearted manner Japan's outstretched hands of friendship and assistance. Had they done so, they might not have been able to secure their independence, but they would certainly have been able to retain in their hands a large measure of national autonomy." "The Koreans may perhaps be pardoned for their failure to seize the unique opportunity of bettering their national fortunes thus offered them by Japan." "It may not be quite correct to say, as Mr. Tang is alleged to have said, that it was her American friends who caused the loss of Korean independence. But it seems perfectly safe to say that Korea's American friends, with few exceptions, did much to retard the process of her reconciliation to Japan and to that extent contributed to her final annexation by Japan."

THESE extracts from the article of The Herald of Asia are enough to give its tone and argument. The Koreans perhaps would have lost their independence and autonomy anyhow (it says) since that fate was inevitable, but it was

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

hastened and aggravated because of the sympathy of Americans living in Korea with the national sentiments of the Koreans. The Herald of Asia's argument is not pointed at the American Government, for it is well known that President Roosevelt was most accommodating (even ignoring a Treaty then in existence between the United States and Korea) by falling in gracefully with Japan's policy of acquisition; so it narrows down to a revival of the old accusation of pernicious political activity of American educational and religious missionaries in Korea. We had thought that this accusation was (at least among intelligent Westerners) sufficiently disproved by the revelations at the trial of the so-called "conspiracy" cases at Seoul a few years ago. To American mission organizations can be left the task of defending the status of that work in Korea; but when The Herald of Asia draws an analogy of China with Korea, and of present disposition of Americans living in China to sympathize with the wish of Chinese to sustain China's national existence, that thesis requires demonstration.

WITH the case of Korea, the alleged unfortunate (to the Koreans) sympathy of Americans there without doubt is meant to apply, and in practice does apply to American missions; and the inference clearly is that in case American missionaries in China show a similar sympathy with Chinese in their wish to preserve their nationality, that Chinese ought to beware of such sympathy and of actions springing out of it as likely to have a result here similar to what occurred in Korea. The inference of course also applies to Americans in China of other occupations who hold such views. As to the sentiment of American missionaries and educators in China on this point, it is pertinent to recall the striking letter written by a leading American Churchman in China to President Wilson soon after the presentation at Peking of the famous demands in twenty-one articles, in 1915: "In the very nature of the case, every American missionary, Catholic and Protestant, sympathizes with China in her desire to preserve her independence and integrity. Indeed, while our missionaries are not preaching politics, our usefulness with the Chinese would be immediately at an end if they felt that we were out of sympathy with their aspirations to preserve their national freedom and independence. The Japanese Government understands that all missionaries, and especially Americans, whether they express it or not, feel in their hearts hostility to any effort on Japan's part to secure control of China by threats of force. Christianity inspires individuals to be loyal to God rather than to man, and to contend for freedom to worship Him according to the dictates of their own consciences. Such convictions are necessarily in conflict with any attempt at military dictation to a nation by an alien Government and race. The Japanese Government as instinctively feels the antagonism of Christianity to her progress in Korea and in China as the Roman Government felt the antagonism of early Christianity to her imperial despotism. Hence, Japan's attempts by threats of force and through her efforts to impose secrecy on China to secure the control of this nation, in the very nature of the case will lead her also to hinder, cripple, and if possible to destroy the work of Christian missionaries in China."

HUMANITY has a short memory; but we think that The Herald of Asia mistakes somewhat by believing that the world's memory is shorter than it really is; and if it is short of memory the world often is long of remembrance. Does Mr. Zumoto think that Group V is so soon forgotten?—and that the world also has forgotton that the United States was the only Power which protested publicly to Japan's action then? There is a general disposition, in the interest of keeping appearances, to be willing to allow that incident to drop into the limber of relegated matters that have been outcrops of the great war, and which are now slipping away in the course of developing the war's objects on new and broader lines. But Japan never has definitely repudiated nor relinquished Group V; and until that is done it cannot be forgotten, nor overlooked. For reasons that are daily becoming more apparent, Japan is now hindered from presently pursuing a frankly predatory policy in China, for predatory policies are distinctly going out of fashion among the more enlightened nations that in the main compose the existing allied association—the nations which must conquer militarism if it is to be conquered. We may be sure, further, that if militarism is suppressed in Europe, that it will not be allowed to survive in dangerous form in the Far East. And with an extinction or suppression of militarism there also will be an enforced deletion of political policies based on militarism. Therefore Americans who live in China need feel no hesitation in giving play to their natural democratic disposition to sympathize with China's national aspirations. In so acting they are sure of being in line with the announced policy of the American Government, and with principles that democracy is now struggling to keep alive in the world. By the way, the Herald of Asia deprecates any criticism of Japan's policy in China by Americans; but that paper by its article shows that it considers efforts of the Japanese press to sow suspicion of America among Chinese to be perfectly legitimate.

RUSSIA has taken the inevitable step and has decided to concentrate administrative authority into what amounts almost to a dictatorship—indeed, this term is freely used in the

news despatches to describe the powers given to Premier Kerensky. But Russia had gotten into a situation where the national safety required that the argumentative method of administering Government should be quit, and the "strong hand" substituted. This does not mean that the new Russian democracy is a failure. It only means that a time of national and international peril is not propitious for experimenting with unfamiliar forms of government in great, unwieldly nations, and for transposing from the extreme of autocracy to the farthest extreme of socialism and republicanism. If Chinese politicians cannot read a lesson and an example for themselves in what is happening in Russia, they are indeed blind. The lesson is written on the page of events in letters of fire. By voluntarily submitting to a dictator now the Russian democracy is merely trying to save itself.

COMMENTS made in an interview given in America by Dr. Alcan Hirsch, which are published elsewhere in this issue of the Review, about the need for improvement of news connections between Japan and America in the interest of improving relations between those countries, apply with much more force to China. Dr. Hirsch's application of his argument is true as to Japan; it is far more true if applied to China. There are some regular and special news services plying directly between Japan and America; there are hardly any operating between China and America directly. Here in China Americans get telegraphed news from America of general interest and of special interest as to this part of the world entirely through British and Japanese news services, when they get such news at all. The other way across, the American press is supplied chiefly via London (or was before the war), except restricted telegrams from correspondents at Tokio and Peking. The creating of a fairly extensive and direct news communication between China and America is a matter which ought to receive special attention from the Chinese and American Governments and of the business elements in both countries.

IF we could gain a complete mental detachment from our own viewpoint and thus were able to criticize it from that vantage of detachment, we scarcely could better summarize the outlook regarding the war and its proper aims which this Review has been trying to express than is given by an editorial writer in The Times literary supplement whose reflections we republish in this issue. We hope that this ideal expressed by The Times will become, if it is not entirely that now, the principle which will guide the allied association until peace comes. If it reflects in any degree the impression gained by the publisher of The Times (Lord Northcliffe) during his recent first hand study of sentiment toward the war in America it may be taken as doubly significant, for the powerful influence of Lord Northcliffe in the policy of the present British Government is well known. We have tried to follow the fundamental thought so well expressed by the writer of The Times' editorial in our previous references to how we think Americans at large feel toward France and the possible reclamation by France of Alsace and Lorraine. It is not a feeling of vengeance that induces Americans to make the sacrifices which they must make to aid in bringing a victory for democracy over militarism, and to the extent that such a motive is thrust to the fore, just so much will Americans be repelled and the war made even more repugnant to them than by its inevitable horrors and sacrifices it already is.

LADIES who are interested in the American Women's War Work movement in China feel the need of a more active and liberal response from those Americans (mostly men) who are expected to finance the work. So far contributions have fallen below expectations; not so much in Shanghai as the outports, where perhaps this movement and the need for it are not yet fully understood. In case this seeming apathy is due to lack of information and understanding, some facts may be cited. This movement in China springs from a desire to assist in the general war relief work as applied to the American branch of it, both by contribution to the American Red Cross and by cooperation with it. Several proposals for helping the nation have been discussed by Americans in China and by general consent it was thought better to concentrate for the present all contributions with the women's effort, rather than to spread the same amount among a number of funds. By this method a very good showing can be made and the work will be intelligently concentrated. Means for raising funds which have been much in vogue, such as entertainments and fairs, will not be adopted. Subscriptions can be made in lump, or by periodical payments, and care will be taken that all Americans in China will receive subscription blanks. The scope and plan of the work, which includes the sending of money direct to the American Red Cross and also the making and sending of useful articles to the American troops at the front to be distributed there by the Red Cross, is set forth in the announcements already published and in the appeals of the organization. The organization now has, through the offer of quarters by Fearon, Daniel and Company on Kiangse Road, a headquarters from which their work can be conveniently conducted. According to the leaders in the movement further quarters are still needed. This work is a worthy and necessary one. Responses of Americans to the appeal for funds should be prompt and liberal.

SOME very interesting lists are being contributed in the competition designed by the Review for the purpose of stimulating interest in the reading of informing books about China. Among those already received are lists by Dr. Arthur H. Smith, himself the well known author of such works as "Chinese Characteristics" and "Village Life in China", that almost surely will be placed by most readers on such a list of books; and one by Prof. Roger Wolcott. Those two lists are printed in this issue of the Review because they may serve to add interest to the competition. It has been suggested that the conditions of this competition might be given as a thesis for student work in literature in foreign schools and colleges in China, thereby helping along our device and acting as a stimulus for Chinese students to investigate foreign literature about their own country. As will be seen by the display announcement on another page, the time-limit of the competition has been extended to October 1, 1917, in order to get in lists which may be sent from America.

T. F. M.

America and the War

Editorial from the London Times

THIS is the moment at which we need to be aware that when we declared war against Germany we were not entering into an alliance merely for purposes of war, we were not fighting merely for ourselves or for Belgium or for France, but for a different order of things. We were then the great neutral of Europe, as America a few weeks ago was the great neutral of the world. Her action has at last ratified and consummated our own; it has made us, or should make us, fully aware of the nature of that action and resolved to maintain it in peace as well as in war. But this we can do only if we are ready to make sacrifices equal to our opportunity. We have our own private quarrel with Germany, as one nation with another, as she with us. Her aim is to make the world believe that the war is a personal quarrel between herself and us, and that she would end it now if we would let her; it is the ambition and the enmity of England that prolong the war. That is her cry, and we must prove by our freedom from ambition and enmity that it is false. We must go to the Peace Conference with no claims against her merely as of one nation against another. We must make her understand by our actions that we come not as a nation at all, but as a member of a new society, and that she, too, may become a member of it if she will. She has a blood-feud with us now, and we cannot end it by killing her; but we may convince her that she lives in a world in which blood-feuds will no longer be endured. For this talk of blood-feuds is all metaphor. The quarrel between us and Germany is not one between two men who hate each other and have done each other wrongs. It is between two multitudes, no one member of which has a personal quarrel with any other. It is the error of the Germans that they see a nation as a person, a romantic, sentimental error, in which they forget to see themselves or any other men as persons, in which they cease to act as men or to treat men as men, or women as women, or children as children. We cannot cure them of it by falling into it ourselves, by talking or thinking of Germany as a person and a personal devil. Rather we shall cure them by knowing ourselves that this is a world of men, not of nations, and that when nations fight it is men who die, and women who are widowed, and children who are left fatherless.

For that is the fact behind all the solemn talk of theorists. Germans are more real than Germany, Englishmen than England, and men than either. And now the league of the nations has become a league of men to maintain that fact, a league a thousand times more real than any alliance of the past. But it can keep its reality only if it remains a league of nations maintained for a particular purpose and against one particular nation. We need to see the Germans, and to convince them that we see them, not as a nation at all, but as a multitude of men possessed by a collective madness, a multitude calling themselves Germany, which is to them another name for God. But if they will throw off the madness we will see them, and treat them again, as men; we will forgive the wrongs which they did when they thought themselves God; we will not exult insolently over that country of theirs which has exulted over all the world. We will remember that they, too, have their dead and their widows and their fatherless, a grief which they share with us in our common humanity.

* * *

We are fighting not as a number of Great Powers leagued together against rival Powers, but as the will and conscience of the world; and must that will and conscience cease to act as soon as peace is declared? Law and order came about among primitive peoples because men did not combine merely against some one man whose strength and greed made him dangerous to all, because the combination lasted after they had abated the nuisance, and the mass of men gave their continuing consent to it. So we can rise above our present savage anarchy among nations to a state of law and order only if our combination, having come about under pressure of danger and to abate a nuisance, continues when the nuisance is abated, if it grows from an alliance into a world league of peace. But that it cannot do if after peace it remains a combination against Germany, if no hope is offered to Germany of entering it except at the price of utter humiliation. For one thing, our latest Ally would never remain in an alliance against Germany; for another, Germany

would intrigue incessantly to detach members from the alliance; and some day she would succeed.

And that is why the entry of America into the war gives us a hope we have never had before. She has made the character of the alliance clear to all; she has given it the prestige of a world union: and she, more than all the rest of us, can aim at a peace in which it will keep that prestige. Not that she is necessarily wiser or better than we are, but that she has not suffered the wrongs of France, or Belgium, or even of turselves. A French nationalist newspaper lately said that hatred for the whole of Germany was a necessary and legitimate feeling. "Granted a German Revolution, granted a German Republic, will that undo their crimes, avenge our dead, rebuild our villages? You would fraternize with their republic? You are mad." So the Germans said when Napoleon was conquered. And now they are the criminals and vengeance is to be taken on them. But will vengeance undo their crimes or bring the dead to life again? It is not for us, still less is it for the Americans, to preach to the French. But, in gratitude to them, we must think of the future of the world rather than of their vengeance. What we need now is a world in which the genius of France will be able to flower again after all her sufferings and as it has never flowered before, in which even her enemies will learn to see that genius, how beautiful it is: and that they would never do if their eyes were blinded by her revenge. But we do not believe that she desires revenge, for all her sorrow and her wrongs. Rather her spirit is the spirit of those words which William Morris spoke over the grave of a boy who had been killed in the riots of Bloody Sunday:—

"Our friend who lies here has had a hard life and met with a hard death; and, if society had been differently constituted, his life might have been a delightful, a beautiful, and a happy one. It is our business to begin to organize for the purpose of seeing that such things shall not happen; to try to make this earth a beautiful and happy place."

That is the spirit in which we must end the war and begin the peace.

Trade War or Stable Peace

From The New Republic

IF the cessation of armed hostilities in Europe is succeeded by a trade war, history will merely have repeated itself. Every great war of recent times has led to commercial reprisals. It is not merely that the nationalistic passions aroused by war remain unextinguished in the following period of peace. Such wars as the Crimean, the Franco-Prussian, the Russo-Japanese, have been regarded as the precursors of war to come, and for this very reason have made for commercial restrictions. To place barriers in the way of the commercial development of states that are regarded as future enemies is sound statecraft, if not sound economics. Whether the present war is to inaugurate a period of liberalism or of desperate conflict in the commercial field must depend upon the outcome of the war and the kind of peace that shall be establised.

A certain recrudescence of protectionism appears in any case to be inevitable. There is probably not a country in the world in which the failure of supplies from the countries at war has not created new industries that will have to fight for life when peace again awakens foreign competition. Their claim to protection will be regarded as indefeasible by most legislative bodies. America will be among the first countries to grant protection in such cases, and thus will be estopped from raising objections to protective duties imposed by foreign countries to a like end, even though such duties affect American trade adversely.

Protectionism of this kind need not, however, be taken too seriously. It must be limited in range and can only gradually effect the exclusion of foreign products. What we have reason to be concerned about is the kind of commercial policies that bears the character of a truce, not a final disposition of the war problem.

That industrial power and economic self-sufficiency are of paramount importance in war is a lesson we may assume that every statesman in the world has taken to heart. Germany's armies, though the best trained and equipped in the world, would have availed her little if her industry and agriculture had not proved equal to the demands placed upon them. If then we are to live under the shadow of another world war, we must expect not only Germany, but every other Power, to work resolutely to establish the economic conditions upon which effective military performance must be based. Considerations of cheapness and abundance of products, of efficiency of labor and capital will not weigh against such vital values as national power in war. Industries that operate under unfavorable conditions as compared with their foreign competitors will be maintained somehow, just as armaments will be kept in an efficient state, regardless of cost. How this concerns America as an exporting state is obvious. American food will be dispensed with wherever possible. And industrial exports from America, especially metallurgical products and machinery, will have to meet the competition of foreign products enjoying every favor that governments striving for industrial power can grant.

Economic self-sufficiency in war is attainable only to great areas transcending, in Europe at least, the limits of any single nationality. Germany could not now be self-sufficing without commanding the resources of Austria-Hungary and the Balkan states; France must draw heavily upon non-French agriculture and industry; Italy

must look beyond the boundaries fixed by even the most extended conception of Italian nationality for the material and fuel she needs for war or peace. Accordingly economic and political organization after the war can not follow the lines of nationality, unless peace is established on a permanent basis. The several great Powers will be under the necessity of drawing to themselves, by a network of preferential commercial relations, such territories as may be required to realize their economic self-sufficiency. They will also be under the necessity of discouraging trade with territories whose economic power might fall to the benefit of their enemies in a future war. Germany will have to attract Austria-Hungary and the Balkan states into her economic circle, no matter how serious the difficulty of reconciling her own agricultural and mining interests to such competition may be. France will have to develop Algeria more intensively and transform her protectorate of Morocco into annexation. Italy will have to fix her ambitions upon the eastern Mediterranean. On the other hand Germany will have to strive for independence from American agriculture and industry. The British Empire will have good reason for placing obstacles in the way of Swedish industry and trade, since by virtue of geography Swedish economic resources are most likely to serve German purposes in time of war.

Self-sufficiency even for great economic units can extend only to secure favorable trading relations with territories that must prove inaccessible in time of war, as the Latin-American states are now inaccessible to Germany. Such trade, even if only temporary, helps to build up the national wealth. And what one Power thus secures is with-held from other Powers. We must not forget that if the war system is to continue, each great Power must look upon its neighbor's prosperity as its own loss. Hence, assuming a peace that is only a truce, we may anticipate the most unremitting efforts on the part of every Power to command the greatest possible colonial domain and to exploit it to the exclusion of the other Powers. We may also anticipate the employment of consummate skill by each Power to effect exclusive commercial arrangements with the non-industrial states. And at such a game the United States is most likely to be a loser. As compared with the Europeans we are tyros in commercial negotiation.

But if the war ends with a stable peace, assured by a permanent organization controlling an unquestionable preponderance of the military and economic power of the world, all strivings toward economic self-sufficiency will be stripped of sound reason. No valid argument can be applied to the German Junker, to make him sink his ancient hostility to the Hungarian pig and grain sack. The greater economic units, transcending lines of nationality, will lack all principle of cohesion when their disadvantages in peace can not be offset by their advantages in war. There will be no reason for discouraging commercial relations with any country that offers products useful in time of peace. There will be no ground for regarding another country's gain as tantamount to one's own country's loss. The heightened consciousness that attends war will doubtless for a time express itself in a preference for the home trader as against foreign competion. It may be expected to express itself also, as has already been indicated, in a recrudesence of protectionism. But these are after all transitory influences. Granted a peace that ends war, the coming era promises to be one of commercial liberalism.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

August 1. French gain further ground on Yser canal. Germans attack sector of Avocourt without result.

August 3. Sir Douglas Haig's troops recapture St. Julien.

August 4. British artillery bombards Roulers, and Allies make further progress eastward of Korkeero Cabaret.

August 5. British Admiralty report confirms that when a German submarine sank the British steamer Belgian, Prince July 31, the crew of 43 were placed on the deck of the submarine, which then deliberately submerged; all except three, who survived to relate the incident, were drowned.——British troops make progress against Germans north of St. Quentin. ——Germans continue to drive back the Russians southward of the Dniester.

August 6. Hard fighting occurs around Czernowitz. Russians, after driving Germans back to Toperowce, are compelled to retire. Germans cross river Bystritza.——Germans make heavy attack on Sir Douglas Haig's troops near Hollebeke, but their attempt proves a failure.

August 7. Russians drive back Germans from Chotin on a front of several versts, but Germans occupy Vaskovcy, Satulmary, Burla and other points.—— Germany agrees to give safe conduct to hospital ships if Spanish naval officers are placed on board to guarantee that only sick and wounded are carried.

August 8. The weekly report of the British Admiralty shows 21 ships over 1600 tons and 2 ships under 1600 tons sunk by German submarines.

CHINA

August 3. Chinese Cabinet at Peking passes resolution favoring a declaration of war on Germany, in terms similar to the declaration by Siam.

August 6. At the meeting of the Cabinet at Peking it is proposed to submit the declaration of war on Germany to the forthcoming National Assembly, but Premier Tuan strongly opposes this course and insists on immediate action. A War Committee is appointed. ——Allegations made in Peking that Liu Hsueh-heng, member of the Kuomingtang, and former Chief Secretary of the House, disappeared with official seals of the House, the Speaker, and the Chief Secretary; also that $3,000 is unaccounted for.——During past few weeks torrential rains cause huge floods in Chili, whereby many districts are devastated.

August 7. Investigations into the question of damage to life and property sustained in Peking during the recent fighting indicate that 34 civilians were killed outright by stray bullets, 3 permanently incapacitated, and 76 slightly wounded.

August 8. Following on a strong protest to Premier Tuan by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister at Peking, the Tartar General at Jehol is ordered to relieve a party of American, English and Swiss missionaries who are being besieged by Mongol brigands at Tabul.——Dr. G. E. Morrison, Adviser to the Chinese Government, sells his famous library to Baron Iwasaki for £35,000.——Regulations published at Peking governing the forthcoming convening of the National Council.

August 9. A Mandate is issued instructing the Ministry of Finance to appropriate $200,000 for distribution among the sufferers in Szechuen. The leaders of the opposing forces in Szechuen are ordered to cease battle and to come to Peking.

JAPAN

August 1. Work commences at Kure naval dock on the framework of the new battleship Nagato of 32,000 tons, a sister ship of the Ise under construction at Kobe. Work starts on the extension of the naval arsenal at Kure so as to provide facilities for building vessels up to 40,000 tons.

August 3. Admiral Knight, in command of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, gives a tiffin party on board his flagship Brooklyn in Yokohama. Among the guests present are Governor Ariyoshi, Mayor Ando, Mr. Iwai, Chief of the local Home Department, Mr. Saito, Chief of the Police Department and many other notable Japanese.——Lieut. Takikawa, while flying at the Tokorozawa military aerodrome at a height of 200 metres, falls to the ground, owing to the motor suddenly stopping. The machine is badly damaged, but Takikawa escapes with slight injuries.

GENERAL

August 1. Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs in a message to the Allies pledges that Russia would continue to fight.

August 2. United States Government lends Great Britain £37,000,000 and France £32,000,000 to cover their needs in the American markets during August.——Admiral Lacaze, Minister of the French Navy, resigns.

August 4. Dr. Tarnowski, the late Austrian Ambassador at Washington, appointed Austrian Minister to Stockholm.

August 5. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, opposes an International Socialist conference at the present time.——Canadian Senate passes second reading of Compulsory Service Bill.——Dutch liner Noordam sunk by striking mine, but all on board are saved.——M. Kerensky remains as Russian Premier and is appointed dictator.

August 6. Violent earthquake occurs in New Zealand, the most severe in sixty years.——James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, causes sensation by publishing his memoirs in instalments in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. He publishes a letter from the Kaiser to President Wilson in August 1914 stating that King George had assured Prince Henry of Prussia that England would remain neutral. Discrepancies between statements made by the Kaiser and the German Chancellor are pointed out. Mr. Gerard gives details of a raid on the annex of the American Embassy at Berlin in 1914 when the German police arrested some of his employees, and seized valuable papers.

August 7. The French Premier and other Allied statesmen confer in London with Lloyd George and other British Ministers.——New German Ministerial appointments indicate that no concession will be made in the near future to the demand for constitutional government.

August 8. U. S. Government orders the construction of an air-craft factory in the Navy Yard at Philadelphia which will cost G$1,000,000, be completed in a hundred days, employ 2,000 workers and produce a thousand small acorplanes a year.

America

James W. Gerard of New York, ex-Ambassador to Germany, resigned from the diplomatic service end of June and returned to private life. The acceptance of his resignation was made public July 9.

According to a recent announcement of the Bureau of Census, the natives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey now residing in the United States aggregate approximately 4,662,000, or 4 per cent of the total population of the country.

Kingdon Gould, eldest son of George J. Gould, was married to Miss Annunziate Camilla Maria Lucci, Italian art student, at St. Patrick's Rectory, New York, July 2. Mr. Gould speaks six foreign languages and also took a course in Arabic in his college days.

Sigmond Saxe, a German-American chemist of New York City, has offered $1,000 to the first American airman to bomb Berlin. Brigadier-General Squier, head of the American aviation service, says that the Allies are determined to enter Germany by the air route and that America promises to participate.

The State of New York loses about $6,000,000 as a result of affirmation by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the opinion of Surrogate Fowler that Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green was at the time of her death in New York last year a resident of Bellows Falls, Vt., and not a resident of New York City.

The great German liner Vaterland, seized by the United States government, is about ready for sea. Repairs on her have cost a million dollars. The Vaterland is the largest steamer in the world. She has a length of 950 feet, a breaath of 100 feet, displacement of 65,000 tons and a speed of 24 knots.

Plans for the utilization of the services of merchant marine officers who are citizens of England, France, Italy, Russia and other allied nations at war with Germany, on vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade have been worked out by the Department of Commerce in Washington.

President Wilson has intimated to the conferees on the food control bill that he insists upon the appointment of a single food administrator instead of the committee favored by some congressmen. Herbert C. Hoover will, of course, be the official food administrator. He is now acting in an unofficial capacity.

The press of the country has been requested to make no further mention of the arrivals of American troops in France. The news censorship has been made more severe, and George Creel, who has been placed in

charge of the government censorship, has announced, that the excuses offered by a certain section of the press alleging misunderstandings of his instructions have exhausted his patience.

U. S. immigration inspectors June 18 arrested near Plattsburg, N. Y., a resident of Montreal named Vigrant on a charge of smuggling Chinese into the country. He was apprehended in the act of bringing a Chinese in a motor car. He refused to halt when challenged and was only caught after a chase of twenty miles by a pursuing government car.

Secretary Daniels announced July 10 that the shipbuilding facilities of the country were being expanded so that eventually sixteen war vessels could be under construction on the ways at one time, while thirty-two could be under construction on the ways alongside docks after being launched, exclusive of submarines and submarine chasers.

Two million women have enrolled in the food conservation movement, and have pledged an increase of 850 million bushels in cereal crops. Present indications point to the fact that the garden crops of the country will be worth millions, and that more vegetables will be produced this year than ever before in the history of the nation.

Demurrers filed to the indictments returned against Captain Thierichens, commander of the interned German Prinz Eitel Friederich, charging him with smuggling in connection with the white slave traffic, have been overruled by the courts in Philadelphia and he must now stand trial. Thierichens through his attorneys, had attempted to evade a trial in America by demanding a trial in Germany at the close of the war.

An eleventh hour discovery of errors in connection with the preparations for the draft drawing made it impossible to hold the full draft July 20 according to official announcements made in Washington on that date. Said errors destroyed elaborate plans which had been perfected for running the drawing through on record time; plans had been perfected for drawing twice the number of men previously decided upon—687,000—to allow for exemptions and other releases from liability for service. This is generally taken to mean that the administration decided to adopt a more liberal policy regarding exemptions than had been anticipated.

The administration has notified Congress that it wants $7,000,000,000 in new revenue to be derived from taxation and bonds, thus raising the year's total to $10,735,807,000. It is also stated that if the credits to the allies are to continue, the government will require $5,000,000,000 more. Of the sum to be raised, the army wants $786,424,000, the navy $120,000,000, the shipbuilding programme $799,000,000. consumption tax of a half a cent per pound on sugar; increased taxes on liquor, and increased assessments on incomes of over $20,000 a year, are favored by the United States Senate to raise the $170,000,000 required to complete the two billion war budget.

That the United States is in danger of losing its great market for canned fruits in Australia is indicated in a statement of F. S. Digby of Leeton, Australia, who is now in America purchasing machinery for fruit canning purposes in his country. Mr. Digby not only purchased sufficient machinery for two complete plants, but employed American managers for the plants. He stated that Australia produces practically all the fruits that have been imported from abroad, and that the government is now encouraging the preservation of the product at home.

The Need for Better News Service Between America and the Far East

In the course of an interview published in a New York newspaper, Dr. Alcan Hirsch of that city, who had been in Japan for some time to superintend the construction of the factory of the Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Company, which is supported by a Government subsidy, emphasized the need for cheaper cable rates between America and the Far East.

"The first thing that should be done in the promotion of international friendship with Japan," said Dr. Hirsch, "is the creation of a direct news service between America and Japan. While the distance from San Francisco to Yokohama is greater than from Sayville to Berlin, a large news service could be installed, provided a low press rate were obtained. At present not more than twenty words a day of news are sent direct to Japan from the United States, or come here from Japan, because the cable rate between Tokio and New York is $1.33 a word, including the address and signature. The news is handled by exchange agencies, and the control of it is not in the hands of the United States Government at all. The result of this situation is that unfavorable news, tending to aggravate ill-feeling between the two nations, is invariably cabled, whereas news of a favorable nature rarely arrives.

"Every time the Idaho Legislature says the Japanese should not own land in that State, or an appropriation is made for a battleship, the item is published on the first page of the Japanese newspapers.

"It may be of interest to you to know that the problem of international communications with Japan is now being worked upon. Chinese and Japanese newspapers are now being investigated, and the possible market for a direct news service between this country and the Orient is being canvassed.

"I may emphasize the importance of direct news transmission between the two countries by a story of our relations with South America. Two years ago, when the difficulties with Mexico were at their height, we had the same difficulties in communicating with South America as we have now with Japan. The press rates were very high, and news went to South America via Europe. South America was nervous about our intentions with regard to Mexico. The jingoes accused us of imperialistic intentions and a purpose to force our way through Mexico to the Panama Canal.

"There was an investigation at the time which resulted in lowering the press rate on news messages to one-quarter the original rates. The first news by the new service was the President's order mobilizing the militia on the Mexican border. With the news went a skeleton editorial saying that we had no intention of conquering or invading Mexico, but merely of policing the border.

"The most influential newspaper in South America next day published an editorial setting forth the facts, and the following day the whole of the President's message was published. If that news had gone to South America via Europe, it is easy to see what serious misunderstandings might have arisen. The news might readily have gotten abroad in South America that President Wilson had ordered the militia to invade Mexico."

The Ting Huai Case

Referring to the arrest at the Kalee Hotel, July 26, of General Ting Huai on a charge of being in unlawful possession of the Presidential Seals, his hurried arraignment at the Mixed Court before Grant Jones, British Assessor, and his immediate handing over to the Chinese authorities, the following correspondence between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Hon. Thomas Sammons, American Consul General at Shanghai, is published in this week's Municipal Gazette.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 31, 1917.

THOS. SAMMONS, ESQ.,
American Consul-General.

SIR,—I have the honor to refer to recent articles in the "China Press" relative to the preliminary hearing at the Mixed Court of one Ting Huai, in connection with the custody of the Presidential Seals of the Republic of China.

I am requested by my colleagues to point out that the allegation of bad faith on the part of the Police in connection with the countersignature by yourself of the warrant for the arrest is a matter of the utmost concern to the Council since, if well founded, such a charge would tend to prejudice the good relations existing between the Council and the chief local representative of the American Government.

I may state at the outset that the Council approaches this matter with diffidence, since, in the absence of any official complaint or other communication from yourself on the subject, it is recognised that, while a misunderstanding obviously exists, the unfair and acrimonious attack made publicly upon the officer concerned may be gross misrepresentation on the part of a press reporter and not the considered view of the American Consul-General.

The Council has, therefore, required from Captain Hilton-Johnson a full statement of the circumstances attendant upon the incident, as a result of which I have the honor to convey to you an assurance that whatever the meaning which it was understood Captain Hilton-Johnson intended, his actual intention was to intimate that there would be no departure, in this case, from the usual practice of a preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court, as against any supposition that the prisoner might be handed over to the Chinese Authorities without a hearing.

In this connection I have only to allude to the fact that in the mind of the Council, and therefore emphasized upon the minds of its officers, is the great principle for which the Council contends and has contended for many years and which receives support and sanction from the Foreign Consuls and the diplomatic representatives of the Treaty Powers, that no Chinese resident in the Settlement shall be removed therefrom without a preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court. The Council expects, and its officers would naturally suppose that in applying for countersignature of a warrant of arrest, the Consul-General concerned would only wish to satisfy himself that there would be no departure from the principle enunciated.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER,
Acting Chairman.

Shanghai, August 3, 1917.

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, ESQ.,
Acting Chairman,
Municipal Council.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 31 last referring to certain articles in the "China Press" relative to the hearing at the Mixed Court of General Ting Huai in connection with the custody of certain Presidential Seals of the Republic of China and, in replying, I deem it advisable to set forth the views of this Consulate-General concerning the arrest and examination of said Ting Huai in so far as these matters concern the Municipal Council and this Consulate-General.

Before so doing, I take occasion to invite your attention to the fact that the decision to hand over said Ting Huai, together with the law and facts as passed on by the Court and the question of whether the accused was given a proper opportunity by the Court to arrange for counsel and to present evidence and witnesses; and the general question of the right of asylum, are in no way concerned with the issue which is the subject of your communication. This issue is: "Did the Municipal Police properly carry out the undertaking agreed upon between the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police and the officers of this Consulate-General?"

I think that the few facts of importance are in substance admitted. When the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police called on the morning of the 20th ultimo with a warrant which he desired should be countersigned, he assured me, in reply to my inquiry, that the usual Mixed Court procedure would be followed. In the absence of the Senior Assessor, who attends to matters of this nature and to whom I wished to refer the request, the warrant was not then countersigned; and, in fact, was not countersigned by him until his return at two o'clock p.m. The countersigned warrant was left with the Junior Assessor with instructions to deliver the same to the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police upon the verbal assurance of the latter that the usual Mixed Court procedure would be followed; and, upon the receipt of such an assurance, the warrant was shortly thereafter so delivered.

That same afternoon, the accused was taken before the Mixed Court, examined, and handed over to the Chinese authorities at the Arsenal. Now it is the usual practice of the Mixed Court for a person charged with a criminal offense to be arraigned before the Magistrate and the Assessor of the day on the morning subsequent to such arrest. Such procedure affords the accused an opportunity to consult friends, to procure counsel, and arrange for the attendance of witnesses, and to have his case brought up in the public police court at a time and place known to all. Moreover, it is the usual established and prevailing practice of the Mixed Court, in the event of a special sitting of the Court in a criminal case, for a notice of said hearing to be posted at the Court in a conspicuous place on the morning of the day of said hearing. In the present instance, it would appear that not only was such not the case, but that no information was given which made possible a proper press report until the morning of the 23rd of July, three, days thereafter. I am also informed that the charge was not entered in the usual way on the charge sheets of the Police which ordinarily are open to the inspection of the public as customarily represented by the press. It is submitted that, contrary to the usual procedure, the

hearing, held in the manner that it was, was of the nature of a secret hearing. Under unusual and arbitrary procedure, that may follow a departure from the established, prevailing practice, Ting Huai or any other Chinese person within this Settlement might be arrested, examined, handed over, and executed before the public, or even his friends, were aware that his arrest had been made. Such was not the kind of procedure to which this Consulate-General was willing to become a co-operating party; nor was it unwilling that the public should so understand its position.

The Council states that it has required from the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police a full statement of the circumstances attendant on the incident and that, whatever the meaning which it was understood that officer intended, his actual intention was to intimate that there would be no departure from the usual practice of a preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court. In this connection, it is essential to point out that the only way in which this Consulate-General could be aware of the intention of the officer in question was through the verbal assurances given by him; and that the only criterion by which to determine whether such verbal agreement was properly carried out is by the reasonable construction to be placed upon its terms.

This Consulate-General cannot accept the explanation that the conduct of the Police in connection with said hearing was in accordance with a reasonable interpretation of "the usual Mixed Court procedure" or the usual practice of a preliminary hearing;" and while I am constrained to observe, however, that the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police may not have fully realized the nature of the obligation given; as a result thereof this Consulate-General found itself embarrasssed to a high degree.

I note with satisfaction, in the concluding paragraph of the Council's letter, the "great principle...that no Chinese resident in the Settlement shall be removed thereform without a preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court;" and I wish to make clear that, when such proceedings require as precedent thereto, the countersignature of this office to enable an arrest to be made upon American property, this Consulate-General is highly concerned that it shall not in any way be made a party to an unusual procedure out of keeping with the accepted and established principle.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Women's Work

American Women's War Relief Work.

At a meeting of the American Women's War Relief Executive Committee last Thursday morning, announcement was made by Mrs. Blake that among the several offers of space to be used as work rooms, the large, light, airy room offered by Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., in their building at No. 18B Kiangse Road, was the most suitable. The offer was most gladly accepted. Mrs. J. D. Gaines was appointed to take up the matter of furnishing the room suitably so that it might be ready for use at the earliest possible moment.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held as usual at the home of Mrs. Bryant, 5 Jinkee Road, Thursday, August 16, at 10 a.m.

Many Americans have expressed their desire to join the Red Cross Society, a membership in which may be secured, together with a subscription to the Red Cross Magazine for one year, for $3.50 Mex. Miss Ellen Jansen, No. 2 Jessfield Road, will be very glad to receive subscriptions and to forward the orders to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. A membership in the Red Cross without the subscription to the magazine, may be secured for $1.00 gold, but the magazine is full of information valuable to those interested in the work.

Pending the time when the workrooms will be ready, any one who desires to knit socks or other articles may secure wool and full directions from Mrs. William D. Fleming, 697 Rue Ratard.

A strong appeal to all Americans in China—an appeal for them to awake to the fact that there is much that they can do to help the homeland in the war—is being made by the women of the American Woman's War Relief Work. Circulars have been prepared for sending to America, asking for subscriptions to further the work that is to be done in China and sent to America or direct to the battlefields. The circular explains that the term War Relief Work has been selected to cover both Navy and Army relief work as well as general Red Cross assistance. The women plan to get those materials which may be bought at cheaper prices here and to make them up into whatever articles are most needed. All the American shipping firms have offered the women free transportation for supplies. Subscriptions may be sent to Major C. P. Holcomb, Hon. Treasurer, at No. 12 Whangpoo Road.

War Relief Work by American Women in Japan

The American women in Tokio, like their sisters in Shanghai, seem to be handicapped in their war relief work because of the absence of so many on holidays, and recently when a representative vote could not be taken at a meeting which was to be held in Tokio, it was unanimously decided that the American women should convene in Karuizawa, where most of them are gathered for the summer and where later a committee of seven was elected to supervise the war relief work of the American women in Japan, of whom more than a hundred have been enrolled. Four bandage rolling clubs composed of American men have been formed in different sections of Karuizawa.

The American women in Yokohama have also started the movement in earnest. A committee of seven, chosen as members of the General Committee, met last week and heard a talk by Dr. Fauntleroy of the Naval Hospital, who has been at the French front. He told of the best way to prepare bandages and other materials. The committee elected Mrs. W. T. Payne chairman, Mrs. D. H. Blake, vice-chairman, and Mrs. W. H. McGowan, Secretary.

British Women's Work

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild at Tokio during June dispatched 4,851 bandages to Mesopotamia in addition to large quantities of fans, futons, pyjamas and shirts. A large number of the bandages were the gift and work of the Tokio Men's Bandage Rolling Club.

The Woman's Movement in Japan

The most recent appeal for the cause of women (particularly, of course, for Japanese women) comes from Marquis Okuma, the veteran statesman of Japan, who, in an editorial in his monthly journal, Shin Nihon ("New Japan") points out that the woman's problem will become a live issue in Japan after the war. He urges that women should be admitted more and more to the society of men, so that they may enjoy together with men more of the joys of life and that women should be given more freedom from the point of view of the moral uplifting of society. The venerable Marquis draws an analogy from the common saying that a nation oppressed by enemies is liable to tell lies, by saying that the women, having been oppressed by men, have become skilful in telling lies.

Men and Events

P. Vaskevitch, secretary-interpreter of the Russian Embassy in Tokio, has been appointed Russian Consul in Dairen.

"Sammy" is the nickname which is generally applied to the American troops in France, in the same way as "Tommy" designates a British soldier or "Poilu" a French one.

H. von Heidenstam, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, is expected back in Shanghai by the end of the month. He is returning by way of America.

Hugo Reiss, Consul for Brazil, has gone to Tsingtau to join his family, where they are spending their summer vacation. Mr. Reiss will be absent for several weeks.

Howard Bourne of New York City, whose father is president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, is at present touring the Hakone district in Japan and will later come to Shanghai for an extended stay.

Thirty-five American officials and employees of the Philippines were separated from the service during the month of June. The great majority of these were retired under the provisions of the Osmenia act.

The Literary Digest says that the Chinese, Japanese and Tibetans all applied ages ago with full consciousness the system of finger prints for the purpose of identifying individuals.

A six-year-old child was carried away by an eagle in the mountainous district of Shidzuoko-ken in Japan during the latter part of last month. The child's parents were manufacturing charcoal at the time.

More than a million gold dollars in money orders was sent by Japanese in Hawaii to their homeland during the last fiscal year, an increase over the previous year of about thirty percent.

Kiichiro Ohama, commissioner of the Temporary Industrial Investigation Bureau, has been dispatched by the Japanese Government on a mission to the United States, Canada and South America.

N. O. Liddell, Acting Secretary of the Municipal Council, has returned to Shanghai and Mr. Benbow-Rowe, who had been in charge during Mr. Liddell's absence has gone on leave.

Two Japanese men, one Japanese woman, and a native of Honan were arrested at Shanghai August 5 as they were about to take the train for Hangchow. They were charged with attempting to start an insurrection in Chekiang province.

J. R. Kennedy, the organizer of the Kokusai (Japanese) press service, sailed from Yokohama for the United States on the Korea Maru July 27. He accompanies Viscount Ishii's party to America and will be absent from Japan about three months.

The U. S. Legation (Semper Fidelis) Club formally opened their new premises August 4. The Club has an excellent library, reception and dining rooms, and also an assembly hall in which concerts and literary gatherings will be held.

Another armed highway robbery to which murder was incidental, occurred in Harbin August 4. A special bank messenger accompanied by an armed guard, carrying fifty thousand roubles, were set upon and killed by six armed desperadoes, one of whom was captured.

Miss M. C. Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, together with her brother and sister-in-law Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Thomas, of the Johns Hopkins University, arrived in Peking the beginning of this month; they will stay in the capital for several weeks.

The work of extending, altering and improving the Kalee hotel has been started. The capacity of the dining room and lounge will be doubled and a new and spacious reading and drawing room will be constructed. The improvements will be completed in about two months and will add much to the popularity of the hotel.

The Peking-Hankow railway bridge over the Yellow river is showing signs of such deterioration that the railway authorities have submitted a plan to the Department of Communications calling for improvements which apparently amount to rebuilding the structure, calling for an expenditure of Mex. $11,000,000.

The Y. M. C. A. at Chefoo, which has a membership of over twelve hundred, has erected a new building, which was formally opened June 21 with appropriate exercises. The success of the Chefoo Association is largely due to the initial efforts of the late Rev. Cornwell and more recently to the work of Revs. Corbett, Abbott and Elterich.

According to information from Harbin the measures of the Russian Government in prohibiting the shipments of roubles abroad in order to increase the valule of Russian notes, instead of producing the desired effect, injured the sentiment of the market to such an extent that a conspicuous fall occurred, the rouble reaching its lowest ebb during the last week of July.

Cases of irregularity at the late Japanese general election so far brought to light number 3,649, affecting 22,741 persons. This shows an increase of 1,746 cases or 12,265 persons compared with the election of 1915. Only in the following seventeen electoral divisions the irregularities showed a decrease: Tokio, Yokohama, Uraga, Chiba, Utsunomiya, Shizuoka, Osaka, Kobe, Nara, Otsu, Wakayama, Takamatsu, Tottori, Matsuyama, Saga, and Asahigawa.

The Japanese Government has ordered the construction of eleven ships, voted for in the special session of the Diet, as follows: a battleship, 32,000 tons, at Kure; a light cruiser, 3,500 tons, Sasebo; a cruiser, 7,800 tons at Yokosuka; two torpedo-destroyers, 1,300 tons each, at Maizura; a torpedo-destroyer, 600 tons, at Sasebo; five submarines, at Kure.

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The Central Committee of the American Women's War Relief Work Association of Shanghai is now asking for funds in order that their work in the assistance of the women of America in war relief service may be continued in greater volume and efficiency. The blank at the bottom of this page will be circulated but once, so they are asking that every American in Shanghai and China enroll himself for a substantial sum with the full understanding that they will not be called upon a second time.

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01-324

Colonel James A. Irons, former American military attache in Tokyo, who is now commander of the 2nd Infantry at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, has been named by the U. S. War Department as attache to the Japanese mission to America and is in San Francisco now to take up his new duty when Viscount Ishii and his party arrive.

Commissioner and Mrs. F. de L. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army have arrived in Peking from India and are giving illustrated lectures in the Capital on the work of that organization. A little over a year ago several of the higher officials of the Army made a tour of China with a view to extending their work to this part of the world, one of the first steps being to arrange for the publication of a newspaper in Chinese similar to "The War Cry."

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, who has been in Shanghai for several weeks with a view to furthering American commercial interests, leaves to-day by steamer for Tientsin and Peking. He was in conference August 7 with the executive committee and officers of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce when a number of important business matters were discussed, and August 10 he met the officers and executive committee of the American Association of China at luncheon at the Carlton. Mr. Arnold expects to be back in Shanghai about October 1.

Merchants in Yokohama whose attention has hitherto been solely absorbed in money making are said to be feeling considerable interest regarding politics since they have become wealthy because of the war trade. Political influence in Yokohama may be divided into two different parties, the Sasshin which is inclined to side with the Kenseikai, the second strongest political party in Japan, and the Seiyukai which is now openly supporting the government. Availing themselves of the forthcoming general election of the members of the municipal assembly, the two parties will contest to increase influence. As a practical method in this matter, the Seiyukai will start a daily newspaper in Yokohama with a capital of 50,000 yen. Its first number will appear January 1.

A wave of dissatisfaction is sweeping the Japanese labor market and strikes of great proportions are matters of almost daily occurrence. Last week seven hundred employees of the Armstrong plant at Hiratsuka quit work and demanded an increase in their wages of from six to ten sen a day. The company announced a concession of increase from three to five sen per day, but as this did not satisfy the workers they were still "out" at last reports. At the Fuji spinning mills in Tokio 700 men and 3000 women have been on strike for a considerable period, demanding an increase of about 20 percent in wages. A strike for a similar increase in pay is on among 1,000 miners in the Furukawa mine in Fukushima prefecture, the miners remaining firm, doubtless in view of the fact that the Iwamai Coal Co. has recently granted such an increase to its workers.

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Far Eastern Press Opinion

China and the War

From the North China Daily News (Shanghai.)

The resolution adopted by the Cabinet in favour of China's declaring war on Germany is unquestionably good in principle, but we fear it will only serve to accentuate internal discord. That violent protestations will come from the South which declines to recognize the Peking Government, is only too probable . . . .

What does the South expect to gain for China by persisting in its present course? Can it look for anything except the splitting of China in two? Indeed it has already done this. It is not only internal dangers that thus threaten China. No one can tell when the relaxation of all authority thus arising might lead to riots and thence to the foreign interference so much dreaded. The alternative is that the South should recognize frankly what are indeed the plain facts of the case: that the attempted restoration has given China a chance of starting fresh, of regularizing the affairs of the nation as they have never been regularized since the Manchu dynasty fell. . . . To be fair, the North will be making a great mistake if it does not call a National Conference and submit to it the question of war before making any declaration. So much time has been wasted already, that it will make no difference to wait a little longer in order to have the support of the nation. If the North would call such a conference, saying frankly that it was desirable first to declare war, and afterwards the conference should freely discuss the constitutional questions now at issue, it would put itself entirely in the right; and if the South refused to attend, it would be putting itself entirely in the wrong. But we do not think it would refuse. Meanwhile the rumors of an impending loan to the Government cannot but be viewed with great misgiving. However carefully the loan agreement might be hedged about, nothing could prevent its being said and believed that the money was lent to Peking in

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order to enable it to suppress the South. Such a report would react most unfavorably on Allied interest in China. A loan now can do no good. It can only help to accentuate the cleavage between North and South.

The Status of Chinese in the Treaty Ports

From the Peking and Tientsin Times.

As the correspondent who conceals his identity under the letter "M" in our Shanghai contemporary clearly points out, the Chinese Government, under the Treaties, are justified in claiming almost complete jurisdiction over all Chinese in the Settlement. The precautions which have been enforced by the Municipal Police Authorities—for which there is no provision in the Treaties—are intended solely to prevent illegal and arbitrary arrests, and the *dictum* of the Senior Consul in 1898, that the police were to execute all warrants that were in order (i.e. countersigned by the Senior Consul, or, where special interests were involved, by another member of the Consular Body), but that the prisoners were first to be taken to the Mixed Court for a preliminary inquiry to ascertain *who was the competent Judge*, is still operative today. One can easily see how impossible the position of the Mixed Court might otherwise become. Suppose, in the present case, General Ting Gwan had disposed of the Presidential Seals to Sun Yat-sen, and that the latter had proclaimed himself, with the approval of the disaffected Parliamentarians now in Shanghai to be the lawful President of the Chinese Republic. The Central Government would then have demanded Sun Yat-sen's arrest and surrender upon various charges, including unlawful possession of the Presidential Seals. Can anyone suggest that in such a case the Mixed Court would be a competent authority to decide whether or no Sun Yat-sen was the lawful President of the Republic? If the procedure adopted in the *Supao* case were followed, however, that is the position in which the Mixed Court would find itself. The offences alleged against Sun Yat-sen being political, his surrender would be refused, and he would have to be *tried* and if found guilty, *punished*, by the Mixed Court. On the other hand, if he were acquitted—if in other words the Mixed Court decided that he was lawfully in possession of the Seals, can anyone seriously suppose that this finding would be accepted by the Peking Government? No, it is not the business of a Chinese Magistrate and a Foreign Assessor to settle Chinese political problems, but only to satisfy themselves that where extradition is applied for there are reasonable grounds for acceding to the request.

The Reign of Law

From the Peking Daily News

One of the principal characteristics of English political institutions is the undisputed supremacy of the central government. This is a point that the leaders of the Kuo Min Tang might well bear in mind. They show their incapacity for command by their incapacity for obedience, their unfitness for rule by their lack of amenability to rule, their legislative incapacity by their refusal to submit to law, as embodied in the Central Government. The *de jure* Government of the country needs at the present moment all the support it can get. The leaders of the Kuo Min Tang not only refuse that support, but are doing all they can to bring the Government down. There should be here no question of personalities, no private animosities and rancors, but there should be willingness to put these things aside for the sake of united strength. Secondly, the respect for the law, with which these wrong-headed people would have us credit them, should show itself in loyalty to those who at the moment are administering the law of the land as closely as can be to its intention. It is inevitable that after the events of last month there should be a breach of continuity, and considerable uncertainty, and that the exact letter of the law should be incapable of application; but so far as the imperfect law of a merely Provisional Constitution can be applied the Central Government is applying it, and the Government has a right to expect every assistance in carrying out under abnormal conditions a law admittedly imperfect. Such help the Kuo Min Tang leaders, and those who are encouraging them, are not affording, and in so far are blameworthy; that they are not merely content with withholding support, but are going further, from passive discontent to active resistance, brings them within the category of rebels; and unless they can soon be brought to see the error of their ways by mild measures it will be necessary for the Government to take stronger measures in dealing with them. Two things the Government must secure if there is to be peace in the land, its own supremacy, unquestioned and undisputed; and the supremacy of law.

The Provisional Consulting Council.

From the Sin Wen Pao (Shanghai)

The Consulting Council will doubtless soon be convened as the replies of the Tuchuns of more than ten provinces are in the affirmative. It is not surprising that the Tuchuns who had been asked by the Government for their opinion should have given a favorable reply as the Parliament had been dissolved upon their demand and it is their plan to replace the Parliament with the Consulting Council. At one time it was said that each province would send five delegates to Peking to take part in it, but now each province has the right to only one delegate. According to the judgment of the people, what constitutes the Consulting Council? We will not discuss that now. According to the government, the Consulting Council is for the purpose of replacing Parliament. In order that the Consulting Council should represent public opinion the government should choose a number of representatives from among the people. In the event that the government does not concern itself with the people, the Consulting Council may be called "The Conference of the delegates of the Tuchuns." And, besides, the Government has no need of convening the Consulting Council.

01-326

The Conciliation of Premier Tuan and President Feng

From the Tsung Hua Shin Pao (Shanghai)

The most noteworthy of the mandates is that Tuan has conceded much for Feng and Feng has also conceded. For the post of the Tuchun of Kiangsu, Tuan desired to appoint Nieh Hsi-chung, his most important henchman, and for various reasons also tried to get Tuan Chi-kuei appointed at Nanking. But Feng Kuo-chang strongly opposed them and it has been decided after all to appoint Li Hsun; and still Li Hsun's appointment was expected from the begining.

However, the appointment of Chen Kwang-yuan as the Tuchun of Kiangsi is quite unexpected. Since last year Chen Kwang-yuan and Tuan have not been on good terms and Tuan has tried to abolish and disband Chen's troops and he also collided with Li Yuan-hung in this connection. When Tuan was dismissed Chen was concerned in the matter, as is well known. Therefore when Tuan entered Peking this time Tuan's indignation still existed against Chen and Tuan tried to send Chen to Sui Yuan-cheng, but now Chen has been appointed the Tuchun of Kiangsi because Feng Kuo-chang conceded a great deal concerning the appointment of Tuan's favourite as the Tuchun of Hunan, and Tuan has reciprocated.

The Cooperation Idea in Japanese Eyes

From the Chugwai Shogyo (Tokio)

America since she entered the war has been giving a considerable financial assistance to the Entente Powers. Mr. Root was sent to Russia to endeavor to assist that country financially, so that the Entente Powers might win the final victory. The address of Mr. Lansing before an assemby of the reserve officers of America shows the determination of America, as he advised them not to think that America is in the war for the sake of others, but that she is in it as her own war, etc. America has that determination. The morale of the Entente armies has been greatly improved thereby. They will all the more earnestly fight to gain their final victory.

[The editor further remarks in the same vein that America's participation in the war will help to improve international relations among the Entente Powers, especially between Ameriea and Japan. Japanese-American relations are becoming more and more friendly. Recently the American papers have praised Japan for what she has done in the war. Japan's activity in the war has thus and otherwise been recognized by foreign countries. Japan is in the war wholeheartedly as America is. It was a source of regret for a while that her efforts were not recognized sufficiently. But facts are more eloquent than anything else. Now the fact that Japan is doing her part in the war has been recognized by the American papers. This is a proper thing for them to do. But the editor congratulates his country that good feelings are increasing in America toward Japan. He touches upon the Ishii mission to America and approves the formation of the America Japan Society. He says further that one cause of possible friction between Japan and America lies in the China problem. Should any complication arise between the two nations over this problem, the editor fears it will be a loss not only to China, but also to the two other nations. He then advocates economic cooperation between Japan and America for the development of China, at this time when good feelings in America for Japan have been increased.]

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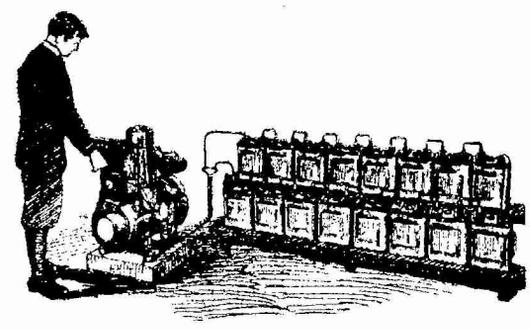

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China Forced into War

From the Osaka Asahi

What does Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang mean when he says that he is in favor of declaring war against Germany, but is opposed to joining the Entente Powers? Does he mean that China should declare war like America separately? But China's declaration of war was not made from the necessity of China herself. It was forced upon her. So whether she joins the Entente Powers or not is not the question at present. Can China be independent from now on? The meaning of Vice-President Feng's statement is not clear. It is to be regretted that the formal declaration of war by China is being forced upon her by others.

Chinese as Business Men

From the Central China Post (Hankow)

We were seated on the bund and a sampan man came rowing slowly up stream eagerly scanning the shore for a possible customer. A man hailed him with "Cross the river, cross the river." The rower became suddenly deaf, turned away his head and put extra pith into his oars. "Six coppers to cross the river" shouted the customer. "Fifteen coppers" replied the sampan man, but without stopping or turning round. "Seven coppers, eight coppers, O! go to blazes" shouted the customer and off he went. The sampan man came round in a flash and, calling *lai lai lai* (come,) he hurriedly made for the jetty. He intended to get that customer all the time but by pretending he did not want him, thought he could drive a better bargain. From the bottom to the top the same principle is acted on—even Feng Kuo-chang could not go to Peking without pretending he did not want to—and it is a great hindrance to business especially when dealing with foreigners. You wish to go to Shanghai and being a stranger here you consult the newspaper as to what steamer is available. Some one tells you it is the day for the China Merchants' boat but, while all the other Steamer Companies have their sailings displayed, you can find no trace of this one. Of course not; it is a native concern and does not advertise. You will call up the office on the telephone and ask, but you are stumbled again to find that the Company is not on the telephone or was not till the other day. There is nothing for it but to make your way up the native town to enquire on the spot. You find various desks in the office which are occupied by clerks but no one pays you the least attention; it is only by persistent asking that you can obtain the information you are in search of. There is no deliberate intention of being rude or disobliging; it is only the native method doing business and a thoroughly bad one. Similar illustrations of the hopeless way in which Chinese manage business concerns might be given to any extent, and one would be justified in drawing the conclusion that their aim is to drive away clients and not to attract them. Such, however, is not the case; it is only the Chinese way of doing things, and the unfortunate feature of it is that although there may be foreigners in the concern—as in the two cases mentioned—they also fall under the spell of the native methods.

Japan's Interest in America's Help to Russia

From the Tokio Mainichi.

While the Romanov Dynasty was in power with its splendors and glories, Japan's Russian policy was to make the sea between herself and the Russian Far Eastern possession the first line of national defense, with Korea as second, and Manchuria and Mongolia as third. After the Russian Revolution, the fall of the Romanov Dynasty, the rise of the republican regime, came the victory of socialism; and while as yet the foundation of the new government has not been established, has come a declaration of independence by Finland, and sixty odd races may any day take free and independent actions; the officers and men at the front are killing their superiors and escaping from punishment, and one cannot but fear that the foundation of the nation is crumbling. It is doubtful whether the Russian Government will be able to unify the vast country. If it cannot, Russia is liable to become a nonentity, where other powers may enter to take their share of interests. America wants to invest the enormous capital which she has accumulated as a result of the European War. Mr. Root was sent to Russia for that very purpose. It is reported that already a bank has been established. America thinks that it is most profitable to invest her capital in the Central Asian possessions of Russia. Should the movement of America's investments into Russia continue as it is doing, there is no telling but that all Russia may be placed under the sway of American capital. It is doubtful whether the republican government of the Russian socialists will be able to unify Russia. But even if Russia be unified, New Russia will not be so aggressive as the Russia under the Romanov regime. Here lies the reason why Japan's Russian policy needs to be modified somewhat. Russia under the Romanov regime tried to rush into South Manchuria at every opportunity. We then felt a need

of entering into conventions regarding Manchuria and Mongolia. But now we feel that we are somewhat at ease as regards national defence. To maintain the peace of the Far East is Japan's heaven sent responsibilty. Should the country east of Ural, or at least the Baikal districts be disturbed, Japan may be obliged to maintain peace in those districts in the place of Russia. Disturbances in Russian Asia would eventually produce evil effects upon Japan. Japan is now threatened by the disturbances in China. If we are to be threatened by disturbances in Russia we will be doubly annoyed. Japan must take proper measures to defend herself. We must not grudge making any amount of sacrifice for that purpose. England is trying to induce Russia to continue the war, while Germany is trying to disturb Russia with the view to creating disadvantage for the Entente Powers. Which side will win cannot now be told. We shall have to await further developments. But so long as America is investing her capital to develop Russia's resources Japan must take proper steps to see that she does not lag behind others. We have the history of our own people who many years ago are said to have crossed over to the mainland of Asia to rule, as S precedent. Whether those stories are true or not, aiberia belongs to Asia geographically. We feel that owing to the present condition in Russia Japan's responsibility has increased considerably.

The National Council

From the Peking Gazette

Unless the South puts a forcible stop to the activities of the Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet, which is unlikely in the immediate future, it will not be long before the Republic of Chang Hua goes back to its infant stage when the Manchus were about to abdicate in favor of a Republic. We refer to the convocation of the so-called Provisional National Council. In Chinese the name is "Tsan Yi Yuan", exactly the same as that given to the Senate, except that the word "provisional" is prefixed thereto. In English it has always been known as the National Council of Nanking, but in order to avoid confusion with the term National Assembly which is the Parliament of China, the term Provisional National Council is now adopted. In the provisional constitution, the fundamental law of the Republic of Chung Hua, the Provisional National Council occupies the place of Parliament .... The idea, as is expressed by the telegram of Tuan Chi-jui, that once Parliament is dissolved its prestige is gone is not only childish but absurd. Lack of knowledge of the affairs of the world must have led the solid head of the Premier to imagine that the dissolution of Parliament is a sort of punishment, which is of course erroneous and mischiveous. The Reactionaries, however, are not altogether so ignorant as they appear to be, hence the argument that it will take too long to go through the process of electing another Parliament. The idea is to have a packed Legislature. This can of course be brought about by corrupting the election, a process the party in power is quite capable of doing. But even this does not seem to be certain enough for the reactionaries. They carefully perused the provisional constitution and came to the discovery that the National Council has the power to amend the provisional constitution. Further examination of the precious provisional constitution also reveals the fact that the members of the National Council may be appointed or elected by the provinces. Why, what a discovery!

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01-329

Export of Cattle and Beef from China

AS a result of the cry for food which is being emitted with ever-increasing intensity by the battle-enslaved peoples of the western world, China has become the cynosure for all engaged in the task of supplying the nutritive materials so urgently required by those who are so busily engaged in destruction as not to find time for production. One of the obstacles which has always stood in the way of China's exports of food, in times of peace, has been an unwarranted prejudice against its products. Granted that the Chinese way is not always as sanitary as it might be, still the margin of prejudice against anything to eat from China was out of all proportion to the degree of inferiority inherent to it. As an illustration of this may be mentioned the furore that was created in Great Britain about six years ago when the import of Chinese pork was begun. The stalls where it was offered for sale suffered, at first, at the hands of rioters. Visions of Asiatic diseases of innumerable kinds floated before the eyes of the British public, a feeling which, to a certain extent was alleviated, at least so far as the working classes were concerned, by a public announcement from John Burns, then President of the Local Government Board, and the first British workingman to become a Cabinet officer, that he had eaten some of the Chinese pork, found it good, and in taste no different from the home-grown product. This prejudice against Chinese pork has in the meantime practically disappeared, and, in war time, the public is, at any rate, not likely to worry much as to where the food they eat comes from, but will in all probability devote their main thoughts to the hope that they will get enough of it. This unwarranted prejudice against Chinese animals and food manifests itself also in the laws of the United States and Canada, both of which absolutely prohibit the import from China of horses, and Canada, at least, helps to foster the prejudice against Chinese eggs by insisting that each individual egg shall be marked as being the product of China.

Already for a number of years the American troops in the Philippines and the Russian troops in the Maritime provinces have been supplied with large quantities of Chinese beef, the main source of supply being the province of Shantung, with Tsingtau as the point of export. In recent years the competiton to buy Shantung cattle has become fairly keen. Among those who are in the field is the International Export Co., a British concern which, we understand, has a working agreement with the Chicago packing house of Swift & Co., and although its main business is the packing and shipping in refrigerator ships of pork, eggs and game, (of the latter a considerable portion eventually going to American consumers) it has also become a fairly large buyer of cattle for beef producing purposes. This company sends its purchases by rail south over the Tientsin-Pukow railway to Nanking, where it maintains a large packing establishment. Tsinanfu is really the centre of the cattle-producing area, but outside of the afore-mentioned concern, the others in the business prefer to make Tsingtau their point of export for a number of reasons.

The pioneer in the export of cattle and beef from China was a Siberian-born Russian who became a naturalised American citizen. He gradually worked up the business of supplying the Russian troops in the Far East and made considerably money out of this trade during the Russo-Japanese war. It ought to be mentioned, however, at once that the business is a highly speculative one and frequent heavy losses occur. On the whole, however, it may be taken as being a very profitable business, as the former chief clerk of the afore-mentioned pioneer is now a wealthy man —the owner of his own refrigerating establishment at Tsingtau and his own refrigerating ship, with a very profitable contract to supply the American troops in the Philippines.

During the first years of the occupation of the Philippines, most of the beef for the troops was brought out from America; gradually Australia was more and more drawn on as a source of supply but, since the outbreak of the great war, the difficulties of securing a satisfactory supply from Australia became so great that arrangements were made to bring most of the imported beef from China, it being carried in American transports, which make special trips to Tsingtau for this purpose. There were a number of tenderers for the supply, but owing to the fact that contracts with the Philippine government had to be made in gold, whereas the cattle had to be bought at some future date in silver —a risk, which it happens, has become even much greater than any that those who tendered had ever contemplated—the tenderers were inclined to put in rather high figures. The contract was eventually secured by the person above mentioned, and he rather surprised his competitors by securing permission to erect his own refrigerating plant at Tsingtau, the remarkable part of this being that he was able to arrange so promptly for its

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erection with the Japanese military authorities, who just previously had fallen heirs to the very efficient and up-to-date combined slaughtering and refrigerating plant erected by the Germans, where all cattle whether for local consumption or export from Tsingtau has to be slaughtered.

The government-owned slaughter house at Tsingtau, now operated by the Japanese authorities, is a model establishment. The plant consists of spacious buildings for the separate slaughtering of cattle and smaller animals, an ice-making plant, a cold-storage plant, laboratories, detention sheds, residences for the staff, etc. Everywhere are to be found overhead traveling cranes, tiled walls, cement floors, and every precaution and device that modern science can suggest for the detection and combatting of disease. There are sixteen sets of slaughtering equipment designed for cattle and it is reckoned that it takes a trained workman 25 minutes per head to slaughter cattle and divide the carcass into halves, ready for shipment. The capacity of the plant can be speeded up to 500 head of cattle per diem, but under ordinary conditions 300 head is considered a good day's work. The cattle are blindfolded, the hood being provided with a sharp edged piece of steel about two inches long which pierces the brain as soon as the attendant strikes it with a wooden mallet. The animal falls, its throat is cut and it is allowed to bleed thoroughly. There is a suitable hoisting apparatus, by means of which the carcass is hoisted after the entrails have been taken out and while the hide is being removed. There is a very careful ante- and post-mortem examination, and a splendid laboratory is connected with the slaughter-house where any kind of disease is readily detected. The killing room is provided with overhead rails and with a suitable scale.

The fees for slaughtering cattle at Tsingtau are Mex $3.00 per head and for sheep and calves Mex $0.75 per head, with a reduction for large quantities. The Chinese duty of five per cent must be paid on all exports.

The Shantung cattle are brought into the market by the Chinese peasants at about the age of seven or eight years. Up until such time they (in nearly all instances, steers) have been used by them as draft animals. They weigh on the average about a thousand pounds and dress net weight of beef just a little over half this. The Shantung cattle do not, of course, come up to quite as high a standard as that of Australia or America, but the difference is not very great and the quality of beef is by far the best in the Far East. They are not more infected with tuberculosis than is the average throughout the world.

The Customs report for the first quarter of this year shows a pronounced increase in the export of beef from Tsingtau as compared with the same period last year, and it is probable that the year's exports from Shantung will figure considerably over a hundred thousand head.

One of the risks that the contractor has to keep in mind is that the heavy withdrawals may cause a shortage, and then the Chinese government may prohibit the export, but it is not likely that any move of this kind would be made without due warning, as undoubtedly China would receive strong protests from nearly all the allied powers, as the troops of at least four of them are receiving some of their beef supplies from China.

The various contractors have agents scattered throughout the province with ready money in hand to make purchases whenever a favorable moment occurs. An average price for the cattle on the hoof is fourteen Mex. cents per kilo. The freight from the neighborhood of Tsinanfu to Tsingtau over the Japanese (ex-German) railway is about Mex. $3.00 per head, and arrangements must be made for quartering the cattle at Tsingtau during the period required for the veterinary test and also until the animals are ready for their turn at the slaughter block.

The Japanese have taken considerable interest in this business, and a Japanese firm had the supplying of the first lot of animals which went to Manila, later to be converted into beef at the slaughter house there. The experiment of shipping live cattle to Manila did not, however, prove a success, and since then the business has been mostly in American, British and Russian hands.

How China's Customs Revenue Benefits from Russian Transit Trade

Considerable misapprehension seems to exist in the minds of foreign merchants in China as to the status of the Customs House at Harbin, or in fact concerning the matter of duties in and out of Manchuria as a whole. A reference to recent Customs publications, for instance, shows that the trade passing through the Harbin Customs House is placed at only a nominal sum, whereas every one knows that during the past few years, owing to the demand from Russia, the imports into Harbin have reached remarkably high figures. The explanation of this apparent anomaly is that the Customs House at Harbin is merely an administrative office, and has nothing to do with cargo entering Harbin unless it comes by way of the Sungari river, and this trade is naturally rather light, for one reason because the Sungari is closed to navigation during the long, bitter winter. For Customs collecting purposes the entire area of Manchuria is regarded as one district, and the duties are collected at various border points, the principal one, by far, being Dairen (under Japanese control)—the next two in importance being the one at Manchouli on the Chino-Siberian border, and the other at Suifenho (Pogranitchnaya, in the Russian language) on the east, where China is bounded by Russia's maritime province. There is, therefore, no way of telling even approximately what the trade for any particular town in Manchuria is, and the best one can get is a collation of figures covering the entire district. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Japanese authorities, who collect the Customs dues at Dairen for account of the Chinese government, retain twenty percent of the income for the Japanese exchequer.

This state of affairs results in considerable inconvenience to the Shanghai merchant who has business dealings with Manchuria. Whereas, to other ports in China the matter of the payment of duties is settled by the issuing by the Customs House of an exemption certificate—that is, a document showing that duty having been once paid at Shanghai it need not be paid again at the next port—as regards shipments to Manchuria, the Customs House is not in the position to issue such certificate, but will, in case the goods are sent out in their original packing, give drawback for the amount of duty paid on importation, the duty having to be paid again on passing through Dairen.

As a result of this situation, a large proportion of the goods sent through Harbin have had to pay the Chinese government duty twice, and indeed frequently three times. During the past year or so millions of parcels have been made up in Harbin and sent to Russia by post, the ordinary method of sending goods by freight having been for months at a time unavailable. At Harbin the Chinese Customs authorities, quite naturally, took the attitude that an export duty must be paid on every article, unless by its nature it is such that it was impossible for it to be a product of China. Thus it happened that the great majority of articles after having paid an import duty through Dairen, had to pay an export duty out of Harbin, and if the article was originally bought in Shanghai, or some other China port, and shipped north after having been unpacked—as frequently was the case—the duty at the original port of entry also had to be paid. The result of it all has been that the Chinese Customs have been considerably enriched by revenue derived from foreign goods destined to Russia passing through China in transit.

Japan Preparing for After the War

Mr. Ito, Head of the Agricultural Section of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Tokio) tells in an interview that the Government has inaugurated investigation into Japan's capability to make her industries independent of outside help in point of raw materials in view of the after-war commercial changes all over the world.

The raw materials for spinning industries have been taken up first of all and at present several experts are stationed in various parts of the Empire studying the condition of hemp and flax farms. Cotton investigations will be started later. Experts are also being sent to some districts to study the production of starch, indigo and other materials.

Pessimistic Outlook for American Cotton Crop

The American census bureau issued under date of August 1 the third cotton forecast of the season. It is as pessimistic as ever and has apparently caused a revival in cotton quotations in the American Market.

The new forecast is for a 70.3 per cent crop—which is lower than the preceding private reports received. On the same date, following the official forecast, Jays published its estimate at 72.5 per cent; Curtis also issued another report on the same day, it being 72 per cent.

All the private reports, although lower than that of the National Ginners' latest figure at 74 per cent were more favorable than the official, and August 1 trading on the New York market opened weaker, the opening quotations being 36 points lower. The official forecast, however, proved a powerful influence, as business got brisk and prices shot up to 24.75 for October delivery.

New Japanese Steel Company

The Oriental Steel Manufacturing Company, to operate one of the largest steel mills in Japan, will effect its formal organization during this month. The company has been projected by Barons Shibusawa, Okura and Nakajima, Murachi, and other prominent business men, to make the most of the rights obtained by the Chino-Japanese Industrial Development Company to work the Taochun Iron Mine in Anhui. The promoters have delayed the organization of the company to make sure of the official bounties it is entitled to under the Steel Industry Encouragement Law just promulgated.

The rough plan of the company's operations consists in establishing an iron works for the production of pig iron at the rate of 170,000 tons a year, steel works with the capacity of turning over 100,000 tons of steel ingots a year, a casting and forging works which may turn over 75,000 tons of various shapes a year, and other workships which will turn out miscellaneous side products.

At the iron works two furnaces with a capacity of 250 tons a day will be installed along with two coke furnaces. Blasts will be sent with steam. The company proposes to invest 8,000,000 yen in this part of its plant. In the steel works three furnaces will be installed with various auxiliary equipment, the capital invested in them being 4,500,000 yen. The other works also will be equipped with powerful and up-to-date machines and furnaces, costing 15,000,000 yen.

Investigations have been made by the company's experts for some time past as regards the possible locations for its works, and Imari, Saga prefecture, has been finally adopted as the site.

United States Now Leads Great Britain in Far Eastern Trade

America's trade with China and Japan has established a marked superiority over that of Great Britain. The Board of Trade returns for the first three months of the calendar year show that the exports of the United Kingdom to China amounted to about $11,000,000, or rather less than $3,700,000 a month against America's established average of $4,500,000 a month. The British exports to Japan for the three months were only $7,400,000 or less than $2,500,000 a month against America's average of $10,500,000. In the matter of imports from the two countries, the trade bulks still more largely on the American side, America's monthly average to China being $7,500,000 as compared with the British $4,000,000, while from Japan the American monthly average of imports has been $16,700,000 against a British average of only $7,000,000. All the above figures are gold.

American Tea and Silk Tax

The Chinese Government has received a lengthy telegram from Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, reporting that the American Senate had voted down the Bill proposing a ten per cent import tax for silk and tea and that the Bill suggesting a consumption tax of five cents gold per pound of tea had not yet been introduced in Congress. This information has been duly communicated to the representatives at Peking of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, who recently requested the Government to lay a protest before the American State Department through the Chinese Minister, against the proposed collection of import tax on tea and silk. The merchants at Shanghai, according to a telegram just received, have expressed satisfaction with the reply of the Government and appreciation of the promptitude of Dr. Koo in attending to the matter.

Regarding the proposal for a tea consumption tax, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Chinese

Minister to Washington by telegram to watch its development. Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, although admitting that China's tea trade in America has been decreasing, believe that the proposal, if actually carried out, will greatly affect Chinese tea merchants. As Japan, a tea-producing country, has not yet protested, China will, it is understood, adopt a similar attitude of watchful waiting.—The Peking Daily News.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The exports of America to Japan for the week ending August 4 amounted to Gold $4,600,000.

The Bank of Chosen has announced that a new branch will be opened at Tsingtao. Another branch at Kirin has just been opened.

The Shipping Conference at Calcutta has announced a raise in cargo rates from that port to the United States to Gold $95 a cubic ton.

The Japanese government expects to raise Yen 10,000,000 through a special tax on the fortunes of the men who have amassed their millions since the beginning of the war.

The Yokohama Exporters Association has petitioned Baron K. Den, Japanese Minister of Communications, for assistance in relieving the freight congestion between that city and the United States.

The tonnage of enemy vessels interned in China is as follows: In Shanghai, six German steamers with a tonnage of 13,811, and three Austrian with a tonnage of 9,491; in Swatow, there are four German steamers with a tonnage of 5,169 and in Amoy one German Steamer with a tonnage of 1,770.

Owing to the fact that they are unable to secure definite information regarding the issue of licenses to export from America, Japanese importers of steel bars and plates are becoming worried as to future supplies. Already since the time of America's proclamation restricting the export, prices in Japan for steel plates have risen 16 yen and bars 6 yen per 10 kwamme (83 lbs).

The Japanese government has cut down the bounty of six million yen that had been appropriated to assist shipbuilding companies in Japan, to Yen 402,294, on the ground that the shipbuilding industry is so prosperous as not to need the larger sum; in fact, the Government in granting the reduced amount announced that this would be the last bounty of any kind that the shipbuilders would receive.

Japan has made a new record in industrial promotions during the past seven months. The Mitsui Bank is authority for statistics showing that since the beginning of the year over a billion yen has been invested in new concerns or the enlargement of old ones. The present year's figures are an increase by Yen 824,522,600 over the corresponding period of 1915 when the war prosperity first began to tell on Japan's commercial and industrial activity.

Previous to the outbreak of the war in Europe, the Japanese match factories imported from France most of the potassium chloride which they required for the manufacture of matches, but as France forbade the export of this chemical shortly after the outbreak of the war, Japanese chemical works began at once to increase their normal output of about 500 barrels a month, and to help to keep prices at a fair level the Government placed restrictions upon the export. In the meantime the output of potassium chloride has, however, increased to such proportions that the price is likely to drop to figures lower than those prevailing before the war. Japanese exports of potassium chloride this year will amount to about a million yen.

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Root Tells Why He Couldn't Visit Japan

An exchange of cables between Viscount Kaneko, president of the America-Japan Society, and Elihu Root, then in Vladivostok, explains why the American Mission to Russia could not visit Tokyo. Viscount Kaneko's cable follows:

"In the name of the America-Japan Society, an institution comprised of influential Japanese and Americans here, I beg to communicate to you and to the members of your Mission, that your visit to this country on your way home is most earnestly desired and hoped for. I wish to add that I am not misinterpreting the sentiment of the nation in saying that the contrary will disappoint us immensely."

The reply of Mr. Root was as follows:

"All members of the Special Diplomatic Mission to Russia are grateful for your kind invitation to visit Japan. We all feel that it would be a pleasure and an honor to make such a visit. Unfortunately the business upon which we were sent to Russia and in which both Japan and America have a common interest, requires our return without delay and our Government has instructed us to proceed directly to Washington. We greatly regret that for this reason we cannot avail ourselves of your courteous invitation."

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Aug. 3	Last Quotation, Fri. Aug. 10	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Alma	10	10	10	10	—
Anglo Javas	10.05	10	10	10	—
Java Consolidated	19⅛	19¼	19¼	19¼	—
Tanah Merah	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	—
Ziangbe	5¾	5.10	5.10	5.10	—
BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.					
H. & S. Bank	617½	615	615	615	—
Yangtszepoo Cotton	5½	5.80	5.80	5.80	—
Kung yik	15¾	15½	15½	15½	—
EXCHANGE					
Bar Silver	40⅝	42.1/16	42.1/16	41.	
T. T. on London	3/11¼	4/1 1/16	4/1 1/16	3/11¼	
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	5.10	5.	5.	5.10	
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.05	
Mexican	72.27	72.3	72.5	72.3	
Native Int.	.05	11.	11.	.03	
LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS					
Spot	2/5¾	2/6½	2/6½	2/6	
Forward	2/7½	2/8	2/8	2/7½	
Tendency	Quiet	Firm		Stdy.	

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Aug.	3	75
"	5	75
"	6	74
"	7	75

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
H & S. Banks	30 July 11 Aug.	£2.3 less income tax
Oriental Cotton	13 Aug. 14 "	Statutory Meeting
Yangtszepoo Cotton	7 " 11 "	7% on Preference shares for year 1916

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01-334

Best Books on China.

Several weeks ago Millard's Review announced a number of prizes for lists of books on China for the new arrival to read. The purpose of this competition is to stimulate an interest on the part of both foreigners and Chinese in a serious study of China.

A number of answers have been received in this competition, but sufficient time has not elapsed for the receipt of letters from possible contributors in America, so an extension of time has been granted. According to the announcement of the contest printed elsewhere in this issue, the final closing date will be October 1, 1917.

In order that everyone may have a clear idea of the scope of the competition, a list of books submitted by Dr. Arthur H. Smith of Peking, himself an author of note on Chinese subjects, and another list by Prof. Roger D. Wolcott of Soochow Academy, are presented herewith. Other lists that have been submitted will be printed in later issues of Millard's Review.

In the list submitted by Dr. Smith are fifty books dealing with all phases of Chinese life. Those marked with an asterisk are his selection as the fundamental volumes that should be included in a library of books on China. In submitting the list he said:

"It is a mistake to suppose that in order to understand China it is necessary to have a large library. Every student of China and Chinese affairs should have at hand a steadily increasing supply of works of *reference* upon China. Most of these are not included in the following list. It is an error to suppose that the latest book is therefore the best. This is just what always remains to be proved. It is a mistake to infer that because a book is not generally known and widely circulated it is of inferior value. The exact opposite may be true. Far more important than the acquisition of any library on China is the cultivation of the *book habit*, as distinguished from satisfaction with the froth and foam of most of the current literature." Dr. Smith's list follows:

At the Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. R. Putman, Peking; G. R. Coleman, Shanghai; W. Ehrhardt, Shanghai; M. D. Ewart, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw, Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Cellier, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. Tier, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Kitts, Hongkong; G. Csborne, Hongkong; P. Russell, Hongkong; S. Power, Tientsin; Hon. Kwei Chih, Manila; P. F. Case, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Priestley, U. S. A.; J. B. Priestley, Chicago; J. T. Priestley, Jr., Chicago; J. A. Lynch, Manila; R. J. Berbeck, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smith, New York; V. E. Scott, Manila; H. R. Jacobson, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tibbatts, Hongkong; S. Simani; J. Joseph; H. T. Guest, Kobe; J. G. Pow; Miss G. P. Catter, Changsha; M. G. Kahn, New York; C. J. Whitney, Kobe; W. J. Leigh, Hankow; S. A. Shepard, Shanghai; W. A. L. Heygate, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith, Hankow; M. D. Douglas, Hanyang; R. M. Ward, Yokohama; I. Arai, Yokohama; Mrs. A. J. Philips, Yokonhama; E. Thachee; Harbin; W. Leigh, Nagasaki; A. Habcost, Shanhai.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Miss L. P. Paaker, Boston; J. J. Twegood; N. Thompson; Fred Jarrett; G. B. Ott, Jr.; W. Grundmann, Kashing; Miss G. Finlapon; A. Verignon, Hankow; Mrs. C. Schwarzenberg; Mr. E. W. Hanson, Hongkong; V. Drapon, Chinkiang; Wm. Ironside, Hankow; L. J. Parlane, Kiukiang; W. J. Carnley, Rainanfu; Mr, and Mrs. D. E. Clark, Hongkong; E. H. Rause, Hankow; F. D. Goddard, Wuhu; A. Petersen, Hankow: Miss E. Lee, Nanking; Miss M. Charty, Nanking:, D. McRae, Nanking; W. E. Bowerman, Lobe; C. Menga, Tieutsin; Madame Muller, Tientsin; C. L. Barioin, Hankow; A. B. Sorensen, Woosung; B. S. Tisdall, Amoy; H. M. B. Grant Nanking; W. Harmer, Japan Mrs. McCarmick, Tientsin; John Irvine, Nanking:

The following guests have registered at the Kalee Hotel during the week: E. G. Wilkinson, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. da Silva Basto, Chinkiang; J. E. Crutcher; L. M. Temple, Nagasaki; Mrs. Hansen and Child; Rev. E. W. L. Martin, Hongkong; Miss J. Masseboerf; A. T. Hair, Tsingtao; M. Neumann, Mokanshan; Mr. and Mrs. O Selke; G. T. Sargent, Ningpo; Robert D. Pitt, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Manger, Peking; Capt. G. Ramsland, Chingwangtao; E. Valenza; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Reis; Charles W. Copp, Japan; Mr. Smoliancki and son; F. E. Milne.

AGRICULTURE.

**Farmers of Forty Centuries*, by Prof. King; 2nd edition. Macmillan N. Y. An excellent treatment of an unhackneyed topic. Indispensable for correct valuation of Chinese tillage.

ART

**Chinese Art*, by Stephen W. Bushell. C.M.G., B. Sc., M. D. Victoria and Albert Museum. 2 vols. Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office.

China, Its History, Arts and Literature, by Capt. F. Brinkley. Vol. IX Keramic Art Illustrated. J. B. Millet & Co., Boston & Tokio.

This work is in XII vols., three of which are mentioned later. It is highly unfortunate that they have not been printed separately from the VIII vols., which are devoted to Japan. This particular volume is one of the best on this topic.

BIOGRAPHY

The reading of biography is one of the easiest ways and perhaps the best way to get an outline touch with events. For this reason more books are named from which to make a selection under this head than any other. Unfortunately the lives of but few leading public men from Western lands prominent in China affairs are available.

* *An Englishman in China—The Life of Sir Rutherford Alcock*, by Alexander Michie. 2 vols. London. Blackwood and Sons.

Life of Dr. Robert Morrison, by his wife. 2 vols. Longmans, London.

* *Life of Dr. S. W. Williams, Missionary, Diplomatist, Sinologue*, by Dr. F. W. Williams. Putnam, New York.

Anson Burlingame and the First Chinese Mission to Foreign Powers, by Dr. F.W.Williams. Scribner, New York.

My Life in America, by Dr. Yung Wing. Holt, N. Y.

Life of Dr. Jas. Legge, by H. E. Legge. Religious Tract Soc. London.

Life of Rev. David Hill, by J.E. Hellier. Morgan and Scott. London.

Life of Dr. Griffith John, by Dr. R. W. Thompson and Rev. Nelson Bitton. Sunday School Union, London.

Life of Dr. John L. Nevius, by his wife. Revell, New York.

A Cycle of Cathay, by Dr. W. A. P. Martin. Revell, New York.

* *A Pioneer in China*. Autobiography of Dr. W. A. P. Martin. Revell, New York. (In Press.)

Illustrious Chinese Christians. Bentley, Standard Publishing Co. U. S.

* *Some Typical Christians of South China*, by Rev. Pakenham-Walsh. Marshall Bros. Either of the above will answer the purpose of a few typical lives. The narratives slightly interlace.

Typical Women of China, by Miss Safford. Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai.

FOR CONSULTATION.

Chinese Readers Manual, by Wm. Fred. Mayers. Pres. Press, Shanghai.

* *A Chinese Biographical Dictionary*, by Dr. H. A. Giles. Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai.

BOOK TALK

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LIST OF BEST BOOKS ON CHINA

We have in stock the following books on China mentioned in the list of "Best Books on Chinas" appearing in this week's Millard's Review: Gowen's "Outline History of China" G $2.00; Lord Gascoyne-Cecil's "Changing China" G $3.50; we have en route to Shanghai a limited number of Hornbeck "Contemporary Politics in the Ear East" G $3.50; and Morse "Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" G $3.25. Now is the time to start your home library at the *fairest* prices offered to Far East booklovers in many a day. We are taking orders at the gold retail price, plus postage *at current rates of Exchange* on this list of books. Our offer is unique.

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CHINA IN GENERAL.

(Many Sub-heads frequently Included.)

**Encyclopedia Britannica, XI Edition. Article China* To be carefully read as a whole and frequently used for reference.

**A Sketch of Chinese History*, by Dr. F. E. Hawks-Pott. Revised Edition. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai. (Best condensed outline.)

**The Middle Kingdom. A Survey of the Geography, Government, Literature, Social Life, Arts & History of the Chinese Empire and Its Inhabitants*, by S. Wells Williams, LL. D. 2 vols. Scribner, N. Y. This is probably still the best general view of the topics treated.

A History of China, Being the Historical Chapters From "The Middle Kingdom," by the Late Dr. S. W. Williams; With a Concluding Chapter Narrating Recent Events, by Dr. F. W. Williams. Scribner. N. Y.

**China's Story. In Myth, Legend, Art and Annals*, by Dr. Wm. E. Griffis. Houghton Mifflin Co. N. Y. The best bird's eye view of China as a whole, suppressing for the most part names and dates.

Outline of China's History, by Li Ung Bing. Commercial Press, Shanghai.
A Compendium of China's past from A Chinese viewpoint.

**China, Her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce*, by E. H. Parker. Murray, London. Get the 1917 Edition. This is a standard work.

The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire. Morse. Longmans, London.

**China. An Interpretation.* By Bishop Jas. W. Bashford. Abingdon Press, N. Y. The latest and much the best recent summary by a competent observer.

**Things Chinese.* By J. Dyer Ball. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai. Miscellaneous topics alphabetically arranged. Defective on many subjects, but the only work of its kind at present.

The China Year Book, by H. Montague Bell., B. A. A., and H. G. W. Woodhead. Routledge, London. A good compendium of statistics, documents, lists of names, etc. Lacking in a good summary of the events of each year as a whole, with critical judgments on the meaning of the same.

**The China Mission Year Book.* Issued by The China Continuation Committee. The Christian Literature Soc. for China, Shanghai. This has special articles on different aspects of Chinese affairs during the year.

The Ancient History of China to the End of the Chou Dynasty. By Fred. Hirth, Ph. D., Columbia University Press, N. Y.

China in Transformation. By A. R. Colquhoun. Harper, N. Y.

Annals and Memoirs of the Court in Peking. (From the 16th to the 20th Century.) by E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland. London, Heineman.

**The Changing Chinese.* (The Conflict of Oriental and Western Cultures in China,) by Edward A. Ross, Ph.D. The best account of China as it appears within the past decade to an expert sociologist.

**China Under the Empress Dowager*, by E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland. Lippincott, Philadelphia. Important for fresh light on the Boxer Uprising and events following.

China—Its History, Arts & Literature, by Capt. F. Brinkley. Illustrated.

Vols. X, XI, & XII. J. B. Millet Co., Boston & Tokyo. Perhaps this is the only Western history of events in China as related to foreigners written from the point of view of the Chinese, by a thoroughly competent scholar. It is a great misfortune that the three volumes of the set relating to China (four including the one cited on Keramic Art) should not be separately issued.

LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

History of Chinese Literature, by Dr. H. A. Giles. Appleton, N. Y. Wm. Heineman, London

**The Lore of Cathay or The Intellect of China*, by Dr. W. A. P. Martin. Revell. N. Y.

This is the greatest work of the author in English.

The Religions of China, by Dr. James Legge. Scribner N. Y.

**The Religion of the Chinese*, by J. J. M. De Groot, Ph.D. Macmillan, N. Y.

**The Three Religions of China.* By Rev. W. E. Soothill, M. A., F. R. G. S. Hodder & Stoughton, London, & N. Y.

Chinese Folklore. Macgowan. North China Daily News, Shanghai.

MISSIONS. SEE ALSO BIOGRAPHY.

**A Century of Protestant Missions in China* (1807-1907) Being the Centennial Conference Historical Volume. Edited by D. MacGillivray. Presby. Mission Press, Shanghai. (For reference only.)

Mission Problems in South China. Dr. J. C. Gibson. Revell, N. Y.

A Mission in China, by Rev. W. E. Soothill. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh & London. (This is republished in the U. S. (Revell) under the title: "A Typical Mission in China".)

**The Story of the China Inland Mission.* 2 vols. Morgan & Scott, London. (The Life of Rev. Hudson Taylor is not yet issued by itself.)

**Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet*, by Abbe Huc. 3 vols Longmans. This work is printed in two volumes by the Roman Catholic publishers because the third volume has been placed on the Index Expurgatorius. It contains the important history of the conflict between the Jesuits and Lazarists, etc., in the foreign K'ang Hsi, and later.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Far East, by Archibald Little. Clarendon Press Oxford. An important treatise on the relation between China and other adjacent lands in a physiographic way.

TRAVELS.

**Travels in the Chinese Empire*, by the Abbe Huc. Harper, N. Y. 2 vols. Longmans, London. Also Kegan Paul & Co. London. Still the most entertaining book on the subject although more than sixty years old.

**Through the Yangstze Valley and Beyond*, by Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop. Murray London. By the most accomplished woman traveller of her time.

A few other books of equal value have been omitted because out of print. The foregoing fifty works are quite sufficient to afford any serious inquirer an adequate introduction to the comprehensive study of China as a whole. Should a smaller number be desired the twenty-five marked with a cross would answer a good purpose for the beginning.

The list selected by Prof. Roger D. Wolcott of Soochow Academy, is also presented below. It deals with all phases of Chinese life and contains one hundred volumes. Those marked with an asterisk Prof. Wolcott has selected as his choice of the best books on China. It is not the purpose of Millard's Review to show special preference for these selections. They are presented in order to show others who may desire to compete, just what a list of "best books on China" should contain.

In a letter accompanying his list of books, Prof. Wolcott said:

"It has been a real pleasure making out this list. These books have been of great service to me, and I hope that my list will be of help to future new-comers to China."

BOOKS ABOUT THE CHINESE PEOPLE, CHINESE LIFE, CUSTOMS, INDUSTRY, NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, ETC.

**The Middle Kingdom.* S. Wells Williams (2 vols.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 2nd Edition, 1883.

**Chinese Characteristics.* Arthur H. Smith. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 1894.

**Village Life in China.* Arthur H. Smith. Revell Co., N. Y.

**The Changing Chinese.* E. A. Ross. The Century Co., N. Y. 1911.
**China—An Interpretation.* (Bishop) J. W. Bashford. The Abingdon Press, New York. 1916.
Things Chinese. J. Dyer Ball. Chas. Scribner's Sons, N. Y.
The Civilization of China. H. A. Giles. (The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge.). Williams & Norgate, London. 1911.
China and the Far East. G. H. Blakeslee, editor. T. Y. Crowell Co., New York. 1910.
The Chinese at Home. J. Dyer Ball. F. H. Revell Co., N. Y. 1913.
**Encyclopaedia Sinica;* Samuel Couling. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai. 1917.
The Gateway to China—Pictures of Shanghai. Gamewell. F. H. Revell Co., N. Y. 1917.
The Far East. Archibald Little. The Clarendon Press.
China. R. K. Douglas. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1901.
China and Her People. (2 vols). Charles Denby. L. C. Page and Co., Boston. 1906.
The Real Chinaman. Chester Holcombe. Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y. 1909.
Men and Manners in Modern China. J. Macgowan. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 1912.
Education of Women in China. Margaret E. Burton. Fleming H. Revell Co., N. Y. 1911.
Notable Women in Modern China. Margaret E. Burton. Revell Co., N. Y. 1912.
Chinese Womanhood. Lucinda P. Boggs. Abingdon Press, N. Y.

BOOKS ON CHINESE HISTORY, POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

**An Outline of Chinese History.* Herbert H. Gowen. Sherman, French & Co., Boston. (revised 1917).
Outlines of Chinese History. Li Ung Bing. The Commercial Press, Shanghai. 1914.
**Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East.* Paul S. Reinsch. Houghton Mifflin Co., N. Y. 1911.
**Our Eastern Question.* Thomas F. Millard. The Century Co., N. Y. 1916.
**Contemporary Politics in the Far East.* Stanley K. Hornbeck. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., 1916.
**China Under the Empress Dowager.* J. O. P. Bland and E. Backhouse. William Heinemann, London; 1910. Revised and cheaper edition, 1914.
Recent Events and Present Policies in China. J. O. P. Bland. William Heinemann, London. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 1912.
The Flowery Republic. Frederick McCormick. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. 1913.
Present-day China. Gardner L. Harding. The Century Co., N. Y. 1916.
The Development of China. Kenneth S. Latourette. Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y. 1917.
**International Relationships of the Chinese Empire.* H. B. Morse. Longmans Green & Company.
**China, her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce.* E. H. Parker. John Murray, London. 1901.
Memoirs of Li Hung Chang. The Hon John Foster. Constable & Co.
China in Transformation. A. F. Colquhoun. (revised edition, 1912) The Macmillan Co., New York.
Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking. J. O. P. Bland and E. Backhouse. William Heinemann, London.

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Historic China. Herbert A. Giles. Thomas De La Rue & Co.
A Cycle of Cathay. W. A. P. Martin. F. H. Revell Co., New York.
Sketch of Chinese History. F. L. Hawks Pott. (revised 1915.) Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai.
Historic Chinese Sketches. H. A. Giles. Thurner & Company.
History of China. J. Macgowan. Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai. 1897.
China and America To-day. Arthur H. Smith. F. H. Revell Co., New York. 1907.
China in Convulsion. Arthur H. Smith. (2 vols.) F. H. Revell Co., New York. 1901.
The Break-up of China. Lord Charles Beresford. Harper & Bros., London and New York. 1899.
The Siege in Peking. W. A. P. Martin. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 1900.
Fire and Sword in Shansi. E. H. Edwards. Revell Co., New York.
China's only Hope. Chang Chih-tung. (translated by S. I. Woodbridge.) Revell Co., N. Y. 1900.

BOOKS ON CHINESE TRADE, COMMERCE AND LAW.

**The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire.* H. B. Morse. Longmans Green & Co. N. Y. 1908.
China in Law and Commerce. T. R. Jernigan. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1908.
**The Gilds of China.* H. B. Morse. Longmans Green & Co., London. 1909.
Revenue and Taxation of the Chinese Empire. J. Edkins. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai. (Published by order of the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs.)

Banking and Prices in China. J. Edkins. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai. (Published by order of the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs.)

Returns of Trade and Trade Reports. (Parts I and III.) Annual. Chinese Customs Publications (Statistical Series.) Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai.

**The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China.* Published by the North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., Shanghai. 1917.

Chinese Currency. J. Edkins. Published by order of the Inspector General of Customs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai.

**The China Year Book.* Published by Dutton, New York. (A valuable collection of facts and statistics relating to China.) Published annually.

**Educational Directory of China.* (Annual.) Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd. Shanghai.

Changing China; Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil. D. Appleten & Co., New York. 1910.

The Chinese System of Public Education. P. W. Kuo. Republished by the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, 1915.

Education in the Far East. Charles F. Thwing. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York.

The Educational Conquest of the Far East. Robert E. Lewis. F. H. Revell Co., New York.

**The Emergency in China.* F. L. Hawks Pott. Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada. New York. 1913.

BOOKS ON CHINESE LITERATURE AND BIOGRAPHY

**The Chinese Classics,* translated by Prof. James Legge. (7 vols.) Oxford University Press. (7th Edition, 1895, by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., London.)

**A History of Chinese Literature.* H. A. Giles. W. Heinemann, London; 1901.

**The Lore of Cathay.* Dr. W. A. P. Martin. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York.

The Mind of Mencius. The Rev. E. Faber. (translated from the German, and revised by A. H. Hutchinson) Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, 1897.

The Chinese Shi King; The Old Poetry Classic of the Chinese. Translated by William Jennings. George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., London. 1891.

The Shu King, or the Chinese Historical Classic. Translated by W. G. Old. John Lane & Co. N. Y. 1904.

Chinese Poems; Translated by Charles Budd. Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press.

Chinese Poetry in English Verse. H. A. Giles. B. Quaritch, London, 1898.

The Makers of Cathay. C. Wilfrid Allan. Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai. 1909.

**A Chinese Biographical Dictionary;* H. A. Giles. (2 vols.) B. Quaritch, London. 1898.

Li Hung Chang. R. K. Douglas. Bliss, Sanders and Foster, London. 1895.

**Religion in China.* J. J. M. DeGreet. Putnam Co., N. Y. 1912.

The Original Religion of China. Dr. John Ross. The Abingdon Press, New York.

The Religions of China. James Legge. Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y. Hodder & Stoughton, London. 1881.

Confucianism and Taoism. Robert K. Douglas. (Revised 1906.) E. S. Gorham Co., New York.

Buddhism in China. S. Beal. E. S. Gorham Co., N. Y. 1884.

The New Testament of Higher Buddhism. Timothy Richard, D., D. T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh, China. Scribner's Sons, New York. 1910.

The Three Religions of China. W. E. Soothill. Hodder & Stoughton, London.

The Dragon, Image And Demon, or, The Three Religions of China. H. C. DuBose. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York, 1887.

BOOKS ON THE WORK OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN CHINA.

**The China Mission Year Book.* (Annual). Missionary Education Movement, New York; Christian Literature Society for China, Shanghai.

**Rex Christus, an Outline Study of China.* Arthur H. Smith. The Macmillan Co., N. Y., and London. 1907.

The Uplift of China. Arthur H. Smith. Young People's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada, N, Y., 1908.

A Typical Mission in China. W. E. Soothill. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 1906.

Mission Problems and Mission Methods in South China. J. Campbell Gibson. F. H. Revell Co., N. Y., 1911.

Breaking Down Chinese Walls. E. I. Osgood. F. H. Revell Co., New York. 1908.

BOOKS ON CHINESE ART.

Epochs of Chinese and Japanese Art. Fenellosa. (2 vols.) Stokes.

Chinese Art Motives. Tredwell. Putnam.

The Flight of the Dragon. An Essay on the Theory and Practice of Art in China and Japan; Binyon. Dutton.

Chinese Music. Chinese Customs Publication, (Special Series.) Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai.

The Stewart Lockhart Collection of Chinese Coins. Sir James S. Lockhart. North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai.

BOOKS ON CHINESE GEOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, NATURAL LIFE, ETC.

**Richard's Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire.* translated into English, revised and enlarged by M. Kennelly, S. J. T'usewei Press, Shanghai. 1908.

Geography of Asia. C. D. Tenney. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London. 1906.

**A Yankee on the Yangtse.* W. E. Geil. A. C., Armstrong & Son, New York. 1904.

The Travels of Marco Polo. Sir Henry Yule. Revised by Henri Cordier. (2 vols.) John Murray, London. 1903. Also published as No. 306 of Everyman's Library.

**Houseboat Days in China.* J. O. P. Bland. Arnold, London. 1909.

**China:—Travels in the Middle Kingdom.* James H. Wilson. Appleton Co., New York.

A Naturalist in Western China. E. H. Wilson. (2 vols.) Methuen & Co., Ltd., London. 1913.

Birds of the Lower Yangtze Valley. N. Gist Gee and Lacy I. Moffett. Shanghai Mercury, Ltd., Shanghai. 1917.

A Journey Through the Chinese Empire. M. Huc. (2 vols.) Harper & Bros., New York. 1878.

Shooting in China. T. R. Jernigan. Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai. 1908.

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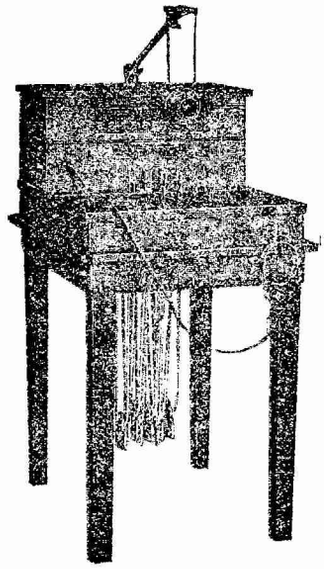

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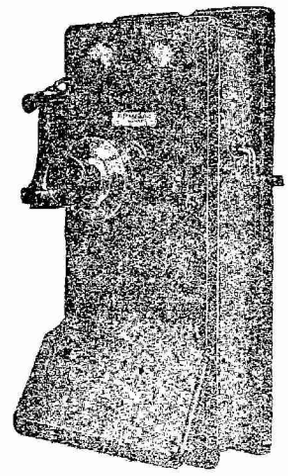

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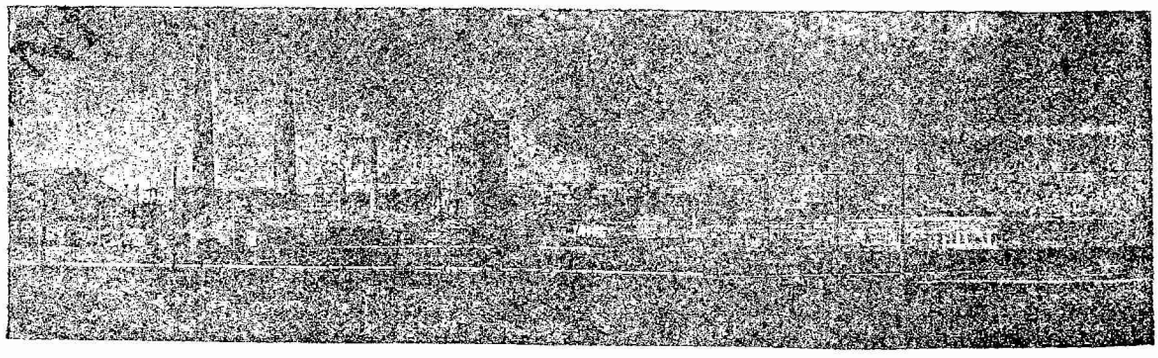

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